The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4016. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INVASION.

THE CRISIS HASTENING.

The Old Antietam Battle-Ground Again.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS

The Gathering of the National Forces.

A GREAT CONTEST IMPENDING.

Gen. Hunter Superseded---Sheridan in Command.

MINOR MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

A Manœuvre Toward Wheeling.

Probability of an Engagement on or Near the Old Antietam Battle-Ground—Gen. Hunter Superceded—Sheridan Takes Command.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 6.

After careful investigation of rumors, and on inquiry at the military headquarters in this city, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there has been no considerable contest fought in the neighborhood of the old Antietam battle-ground up to 6 o'clock this evening. This is made certain by the fact that we have telegraphic communication with Hagerstown, and that the military operator there, in his usual dispatches, addressed to these headquarters during the day, has not even referred to a rumor of a battle.

It is difficult to ascertain where the rebels are posted, but the impression among military men here is that a collision will take place near Middletown, about twelve miles north of Frederick.

Gen. HUNTER has been superseded by Gen. SHERIDAN in the command of the army operating on the Upper Potomac. Maj.-Gen. COUCH has returned from Pittsburgh and is at his headquarters in this city.

Rumored Movement Against Wheeling—Early being Reinforced—Doubtful Reports.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug 7—9:45 P. M.

It is reported here that a force of rebels were crossing the Potomac yesterday beyond Hancock, and were going in the direction of Wheeling. The same authority says that EARLY has been or is being reinforced by LONGSTREET's Corps, and that Wheeling is the point to be aimed at. We have no means of ascertaining the reliability of this report, but think it is rather unreliable.

Frederick City—Vast Military Preparations—Movements and Counter-movements—The Commands Worn Out—Wild Rumors—The Situation Around Frederick—The Enemy Concentrating Near South Mountain—An Important Battle Impending—The Sixth Corps at Buckeye Town—The Gallant Sixth Eager for the Fray—The Nineteenth in Marching Order—Rumors of the Arrival of Troops from the Army of the Potomac.

From Our Own Coepondent.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864.

I arrived here on the evening of the 4th, passing through Baltimore the same day. Being Fast Day, I found the city in a state of hushed repose, the stores and public offices closed, and a general observance of the day being discernible. One would almost imagine it to be Sunday, so quiet and still was everything.

Far otherwise was the busy little town of Frederick, for although the majority of the the places of business were closed out of respect to the day, the streets were crowded by immense trains of army wagons, and as they moved to and fro, heavy clouds of dust hung over the town, almost choking one by their density. The hotels were filled with officers, busily discussing the campaign now in progress. These sunburnt and dusty gentlemen evinced considerable feeling regarding the peculiar "pillar-to-post" style of manœuvering which has characterized some of the movements in this quarter.

To give you an idea of the extraordinary manner in which these distinguished tacticians displayed their style of strategy, I will jot down the marches and countermarches of the forces in this neighborhood. It appears that when the rebels first began their operations by crossing the Potomac at Spring Run Ford, the great bulk of our army in this vicinity were massed at Harper's Ferry, and numbered at least 30,000 men. They were at once ordered to Frederick City, where they arrived on Sunday last. Monday morning they retraced their steps, and crossed the Potomac at the Ferry on the evening of Tuesday, and commenced their march up the south side of the river, toward the Shenandoah Valley. I have since learned that this last movement was occasioned by news of the crossing of EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE at Failing Waters, near Williamsport, (of which movement I telegraphed you from Harrisburgh.) Before our forces, however, had all got into motion, the orders were countermanded, and they recrossed the Potomac, and marched direct for Washington, and thence on to this place, reaching here Friday morning. The commands are fearfully worn out, and many cases of sickness were occasioned by the hardships of these continued and successive movements.

As is generally the case in troubles of this kind, rumors of the wildest and most insane description were flying about, and everybody seemed to vie with his neighbor in creating the greatest excitement. What pleasure people can find in inventing such outrageous stories, I cannot conceive. At one time it was currently reported that the rebels had burned Cumberland, and when I heard it, my thoughts involuntarily went back to my amiable friend, the ticket-agent at Altoona, who firmly believed that Cumberland was a heap of ashes.

After a careful and circumspect reconnoissance of the whole situation in and around Frederick, I have come to the conclusion that there is evidently *a large force of the enemy* in the vicinity of Hagerstown and South Mountain, and my firm belief is that an important battle is about to be fought on the same ground that the battle of Antietam took place. I went out to Buckeye Town six miles from this place, yesterday, and there found the entire Sixth Corps encamped. On inquiry among the officers and men, I learned the particulars of the recent movements recapitulated above, but like all soldiers, they knew next to nothing regarding the enemy's movements, and were more in the dark than any one else. The general impression, however, prevailed among them that a great battle was on the tapis, and the universal desire was that it would take place soon, for they were tired out by vexatious counter movements, and preferred greatly to meet the enemy at once. You would be highly gratified, as I was, to find this gallant old corps so eager for the conflict, and I am certain that my old friends of the "Fighting Sixth" will soon add a new leaf to the already full chaplet of laurels they have reaped on many a hard-fought field. The Nineteenth Corps lay at Monocacy Junction, and they repeated the same wishes over again.

On returning to Frederick yesterday I found matters somewhat changed, and the wagons that before blocked up the thoroughfares were all in motion, and proceeding toward their respective corps. They were heavily laden with commissariat supplies. When I entered the United States Hotel all was in a bustle, and the crowds of officers were preparing to join their commands, as orders to march had just been issued. By dusk, yesterday, two divisions of the Sixth Corps were en route for Harper's Ferry, and when I reached the Junction I found that the Nineteenth Corps were also under marching orders.

Every one seemed to feel that some new and powerful hand was at the helm, and while I stood chatting to some officers at Monocacy Bridge, a special train whirled past on its way to the Ferry. I have since learned that it contained Gen. GRANT, and am led to the belief that he has come on to see for himself regarding affairs. At any rate it is to be hoped that the Lieutenant-General has arrived, for under his vigorous and clear-headed administration affairs in this quarter will speedily cease to be in the exquisite muddle that has hitherto characterized recent movements.

The telegraph operator here informed me that the enemy were seen at Funkstown, on the other side of South Mountain, and I myself saw one of the Sixth Corps brigade Sutlers, who told me that he was at Middletown yesterday morning in company with an officer of his brigade, visiting some friends there, and coming back was chased by a party of rebel cavalry, and by dint of hard driving they narrowly escaped being captured. He said that the citizens warned them that a large force was in possession of the mountain, and he fully believes it to be the case. From his statements—and being an old attaché of the army, I consider him to be pretty good authority—I should judge that the invading force are again threatening Pennsylvania, and from recent movements I gather the impression that our army will cross over into the Shenandoah Valley, and thus cut off their retreat. This will, of course, necessitate the defence of Pennsylvania being left to the militia of that State. I am more fully convinced of this view of the situation from the fact of Gov. CURTIN calling for thirty thousand volunteers for *State service*, evidently a part of the entire scheme of operations.

Our forces being in the Shenandoah Valley would prevent the force, now said to be there busily engaged in reaping the crops, from forming a junction with the main body of EARLY's command, which they would undoubtedly do, were a heavy force to be thrown against them on the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania. This movement of our army would be simply the old Napoleonic idea of dividing the enemy's forces.

What leads me to a belief of this view is the fact of a gentleman from Washington telling me to-day that all night of Thursday a heavy force were marching past his residence on Seventh-street. Vague rumors of arrivals of troops from the Army of the Potomac have been in circulation for some days. It is, I think, GRANT's desire to meet LEE in open field, and thus break up his army, for, in the event of a defeat, LEE would not be permitted to escape as easily as he did on both former occasions of a like nature. As a matter of course, EARLY would be compelled to turn and give battle when he found our forces in his rear, and would have to labor under precisely the same disadvantages that MEADE encountered at Williamsport last year, with the additional one of having no path of retreat open in case of a defeat.

Prisoners taken by AVERILL, and with whom I conversed at Harrisburgh, all agree that the aim of LEE was to draw, for a time at least, the main bulk of GRANT's army from in front of Petersburgh; and to effect this object, was willing to risk a battle on Northern soil. The article in yesterday's TIMES on the next move of the rebels, fully discusses this problem, and exhausts the subject; but it is remarkable that my own views perfectly coincided with the deductions drawn by the writer of the article in question, and I was on the point of saying so in this letter when the paper was put into my hand.

I see that Harrisburgh has again been thrown into a fever of excitement on account of the recent movements of EARLY's forces, but I would be very chary of belief in the wild reports so constantly issued from that excitable little capital. While I was there, the beginning of this week, telegraph dispatches were sent out representing the people to be greatly exercised regarding the safety of the city, and I know that no excitement existed at all.

In yesterday's TIMES I notice a letter from Col. MCCLURE, of Chambersburgh, defending Gen. COUCH from the repeated charges of incompetency so persistently urged against him, and I have a few words to say to reply to the Colonel's defence. He says that all the available force at the command of Gen. COUCH was four companies, and that he tried repeatedly to procure Gen. AVERILL's coöperation in defending the town. In my letter of Aug. 2, I stated that six companies of one hundred days' men were within two miles of Chambersburgh. They *were*, at the disposal of Gen. COUCH, no matter what Col. MCCLURE says to the contrary. The officers of the battalion say so, and the entire command are at this moment loud in their denunciation, first of Gen. COUCH for not ordering them into the town, and second against their commander, Capt. HALL, for not marching them there without orders. If the latter officer is reprehensible, I am sure the General is fully as culpable. Another thing I would like to have explained, and that is, how Col. MCCLURE could possibly know that no one was anxious to defend the town until after Gen. MCCAUSLAND had evacuated Chambersburgh, when he himself was at Carlisle, taking precious good care to keep out of harm's way. If no one was willing to fight the rebels, how comes it that four men were killed by the citizens? I was in Chambersburgh on the day of August 1, (the date of Col. MCCLURE's letter,) and the town was burnt two days before; and you will remember that Col. MCCLURE acknowledged that he had not seen Gen. COUCH for several days, and how he could know personally that the Commanding General had done all in his power to defend the town, is more than I can tell.

On my way down to Baltimore from Pittsburgh I had for fellow passengers Gen. HOOKER and his personal staff. He arrived at Pittsburgh from Wheeling, via the Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad, in time to take our train down. While the train was in Pittsburgh the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and along the entire route, wherever it was known that the hero of Lookout Mountain was on board, he was received with tumultuous cheers. The General looks extremely well, and I was pleased to see so little difference in the appearance of our gallant and fighting JOSEPH HOOKER. It was generally supposed that he would soon have an important command. Let us hope that it will be in this department. G. F. W.

The War In the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 7.

A Fort Leavenworth dispatch to the *Democrat* says that an express from Fort Riley brings advices of the late Indian raid.

Gen. BLUNT had arrived at Fort Riley and assumed command of the new district, embracing the troubled region. The movements of the Indians seem to have been preconcerted, and it is believed that rebel emissaries incited them to action. At all events, white men have been among them.

The indiscriminate issuing of rations by the Commandant of Fort Larned made the Indians very insolent.

The Government ordnance train was corralled at Corra Creek, and saved.

Four companies of the First Colorado Cavalry arrived at Fort Larned on the 27th ult.

Cols. PRICE and SCOTT, of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Kansas Militia, at the request of Gen. CURTIS, mustered 500 mounted men of their regiments at Smokey Hill, and saved the frontier settlements from attack. The Indians are now scattered, part of them going south, the remainder toward the Platte River. Gen. CURTIS has about 800 cavalry and militia in pursuit, and making every effort to meet the further movements of the savages.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Officers Under Fire at Charleston Released.

NAMES OF THOSE EXCHANGED.

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

Gen. SICKLES and Gov. HAHN were at Charleston Harbor on the 4th inst. On which occasion an important event took place in the exchange of the rebel officers, including several Brigadiers, who had been placed under fire by Gen. FOSTER as a retaliatory measure offsetting the action of the rebel authorities, who first adopted this policy to check the fire of our batteries upon the city. The occasion proved to be one of unusual interest. The vessels constituting the blockading fleet were gaily decorated and drawn up in line, while the bands played stirring music, and the shouts and cheers of the sailors manning yards, as the released Union prisoners were borne within our lines, gave a stirring effect to the scene. In the evening a grand supper was given by Gen. SICKLES to his brother officers on board one of the fleet. The released prisoners will probably arrive at Washington on Sunday.

An effort is being made by the rebel authorities to make Charleston the future exchange point of prisoners of war, and it is apparent, from advances made by them on this occasion, that every effort to expedite this matter will be used by the rebel authorities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OFF CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, having on board the fifty rebel prisoners (officers) for exchange, left Hilton Head at 6 P. M. yesterday, and anchored off Morris Island at 6 A. M. this morning.

At 9 A. M. the steamer was again got under way and moved up to a point opposite Fort Moultrie, and where the rebel steamer (?) *Chesterfield*, having on board the Union prisoners, was in waiting.

On our side the proceedings of exchange were conducted by Maj. JOHN F. ANDERSON, of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER's Staff, assisted by Maj. E. N. STRONG, also of Gen. FOSTER's Staff, and on the rebel side by Maj. JOHN LAY, of Gen. JONES' Staff.

By 12 M. the exchange was effected much to the unbounded gratification of all concerned.

As the *Cosmopolitan* moved off hearty cheers were given on both sides. The band on board the *Cosmopolitan* struck up "Home, Sweet Home," which was followed by national and patriotic airs.

While passing among the fleet, the gunboat *Pawnee* fired a salute of thirteen guns, and the crews of all the gunboats and monitors gave vociferous cheers.

On board the *Cosmopolitan*, a most hospitable welcome was extended the Union officers—the arrangements for the same having been made by Majs. ANDERSON and STRONG.

During the interview with Maj. LAY, Maj. ANDERSON made arrangements for the exchange of Capt. LAURENCE MOTLEY, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry; Col. HOYT, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, and the release of Dr. ROBINSON, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

In passing down the harbor, the steamer ran up to Admiral DAHLGREN's flag-steamer *Philadelphia*, upon which was Maj.-Gen. FOSTER. The returned officers stepped aboard the *Philadelphia* and received the congratulations of Gen. FOSTER, Admiral DAHLGREN, and others.

They will go North by the *Fulton*, to-morrow.

The occasion is one of the most enlivening that has ever been witnessed in this department.

It is a grand gala-day.

The following is a list of the released National officers:

Brig.-Gens. Seymour, Wessels, Scammon, Shaler. Hickman, Cols. T. G. Grover, R. Hawkins, R. Harrismon, J. H. Lehman, O. H. Lagrange, W. J. Lee, R. White, H. C. Bolinger, H. L. Brown, E. L. Dana, E. Fardell. Lieut.-Cols. E. S. Hays, N. B. Hunter, F. N. Higginbotham, G. C. Joslin. W. E. McMakin, D. Miller, W. C. Maxwell, J. D. Mayhen, S. Morfitt. E. Alcott, P. Potsley, G. F. Rogers, J. H. Burnham, C. B. Baldwin, W. G. Bartholmer, W. R. Cook, C. J. Dickerson, J. T. Fellins, G. A. Fairbanks, W. Glenn, T. B. Shafford, W. W. Stewart, F. W. Swift, A. W. Taylor, W. P. Lascelle. Majors C. H. Bures, W. F. Baker, E. W. Bates, J. E. Clarke, D. A. Carpenter, W. Crandall, H. D. Crank, J. Hall, J. N. Johnson.

I must abruptly close, in order to get this dispatch by next mail. WHIT.

Raids in Florida—Loss of the Alice Price—Exchange of Prisoners—Capture of a Railroad Train—Change of Commanders.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

Until within two weeks, affairs in Florida have been very quiet. By order of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, some recent raids made by Gen. BIRNEY have served to invest the district with something of that interest which attached to it at the time Gen. SEYMOUR was in command. A few days ago Gen. BIRNEY sent a small force of infantry and cavalry to operate on the line of the Fernandina Railroad. The force embarked on boats at Jacksonville, and proceeded to the mouth of Trout Creek, where they landed. On the march toward the railroad they destroyed two bridges, crossing a branch of Trout Creek. The railroad was reached at a point called Callehan Station. Here a brief skirmish occurred, which resulted in the enemy's defeat, with a loss to us of only one man wounded. The enemy left two killed on the field. At the station two cars and the telegraph-office were destroyed, and a number of horses and a large quantity of small arms and stores were captured. Having accomplished this, the force returned to Jacksonville. On Saturday, the 23d ult., a more extensive expedition left Jacksonville and proceeded up the St. John's in transports to Taylor's Ford on Black Creek. In consequence of the few steamers at the disposal of Gen. BIRNEY, the entire force did not arrive at Taylor's Ford until Monday night. The landing was effected without opposition on the part of the rebels. On Sunday a column advanced to Whitesville, on the south fork of Black Creek, where a force of rebels was drawn up to dispute the crossing. A skirmish ensued, which ended in the complete rout of the enemy. The fighting was sustained on our side by two colored regiments, who behaved with a commendable degree of valor. Artillery was used on both sides; but apparently with little effect. On Sunday night Lieut.-Col. MORGAN, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment, headed a column that marched over thirty miles to destroy trestle-work over the south fork of the St. Mary's River. Not only was the trestle-work destroyed but also a bridge which was of considerable importance to the enemy. Monday morning a column led by Col. HARRIS, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, advanced to Clay Hills, where a skirmish with the enemy took place. The enemy's force consisted of the Second Florida Cavalry, under the command of Maj. SCOTT. Our men made a gallant charge, before which the enemy fled in confusion, having had several of his number severely wounded. Col. HARRIS led the charge, and with his own sabre cut down two rebels. The column, having been agumented by other troops, marched to the north fork of Black Creek, where, with great difficulty, a crossing was made with felled trees. Everything, including the artillery, was crossed in safety. The column then marched to Trail Ridge, on the Cedar Keys Railroad, and destroyed two trestle-works. They next proceeded on the old Alachua trail to Darby's Still, on the Lake City Railroad, where a trestle-work and a water-tank were destroyed. While the water-tank was burning the wind suddenly changed and communicated the flames to a building containing two thousand barrels of resin, all of which was consumed. Tuesday morning the march was resumed, the column taking the road leading to Baldwin. The privilege of storming Baldwin having been promised the colored troops, they were greatly elated at the prospect in view; but the rebels spoiled the programme by ingloriously evacuating the place during the night. The rebels were followed as far as Brandy Creek, when it was deemed useless to continue the chase. Our men then returned to Baldwin, where they secured a quantity of guns, sabres and forage. A rebel mail was also captured, one of the letters, dated at Baldwin a day or two previous, stating that the force in that place consisted of the Second Florida Cavalry, the Scott Battalion, four companies of reserves, DUNHAM's Artillery and VILLEPIQUE's Artillery. Our forces now occupy Baldwin and Camp Milton. The formidable earthworks which Gen. GILLMORE caused to be erected for the defence of each of those places, are still standing. Cars run daily between Jacksonville and Baldwin. The principal object in holding Baldwin is to deprive the rebels of the use of three lines of railway, and prevent them from driving cattle from the lower and richer portions of the State into Georgia. The rebels have subsisted their armies for a long time on cattle taken from Florida, and by cutting off this supply we must seriously effect their condition.

A few days ago the steamer *Alice Price* was run aground in Nassau Creek, Florida, the captain having been on board at the time. The vessel remained fast for a short time and then went to pieces. She had on board a quantity of ordnance stores for Gen. BIRNEY's expedition. She was an old, worthless boat, and was soon to be taken from the Government service. It is understood a rigid examination will be instituted into the circumstances attending her loss.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the fifty Union officers under our fire at Charleston, are to be exchanged for the rebel officers which were sent to Gen. FOSTER as a retaliatory measure. The exchange will be effected in Charleston harbor at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, the 3d. The rebel prisoners will leave here to-night in the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, in charge of Majors ANDERSON and STRONG, of Gen. FOSTER's Staff. The Union officers will go North in the *Fulton*, which leaves here on Thursday.

Gen. HATCH relieves Gen. BIRNEY in the Command of the Florida Distaict. Gen. BIRNEY has orders from the War Department to report at Washington.

Gen. SICKLES arrived here from New-Orleans this morning. He came in a special steamer, and will leave for the North to-night or to-morrow. On entering the harbor he was honored with the customary salute.

Since writing the above account of Gen. BIRNEY's expedition, intelligence has reached me of the capture at Callehan Station, on the railroad between Baldwin and Fernandino, of a locomotive and seven cars. The locomotive was a little out of order, but would be soon repaired. The cars—four box and three platform—were in a good condition. WHIT.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

The Explosion of a Rebel Mine—Little Damage Done—Five Killed and Wounded—The Disaster of July 30—Burnside's Removal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

By the arrival of the City Point boat this morning, we have the particulars of the explosion of a rebel mine, which took place about 6:15 o'clock on Friday morning, in front and to the left of the Eighteenth Corps. Casualties thus far reported amount to but five killed and wounded. Among the former is Col. STEDMAN, commanding the Eleventh Connecticut Artillery. Firing was pretty general along the lines and several heavy volleys of musketry were fired. The whole affair occupied about one hour.

The report of the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the causes which led to the shameful slaughter of our troops before the enemy's lines at Petersburgh on the 30th of July, is looked for here, as elsewhere throughout the country, with feverish anxiety. BURNSIDE's removal is spoken of here in military circles as certain. Such statements, however, are premature. No action in regard to the matter will of course be taken until a report of the court has been sent in.

No Change in the Position of the Armies—Constant Picket-Firing—An Annoying Rebel Battery—Warm Weather and Sickness—The Rebel Mining a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac dated Friday evening, says: No change in the positions of the two armies has occurred since the late battle. There has been the usual picket-firing on the centre of the line.

Heavy firing was heard this afternoon in the direction of the Tenth Corps, and a report was circulated to the effect that the enemy had attempted to blow up a fort in that vicinity, but were unsuccessful.

A rebel battery on the north side of the James River has become very annoying for a day or two. Quite an engagement took place this morning between it and our gunboats, and it was finally forced to limber up and leave.

The weather continues very warm, and considerable sickness prevails among the soldiers, who suffer principally from diarrhœa.

St. George Court-house was wantonly set fire to and destroyed this morning by some soldiers.

LATER.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac dated Saturday morning says:

The rebels blew up a mine yesterday evening before dark in front of the Fifth Corps; but as they had not dug to within 40 yards of our works, no damage was done. They also attempted to make a charge, cheering loudly; but they must have been chagrined at finding themselves so far from our lines. Considerable firing was kept up for an hour. The enemy's loss was heavy, ours very light.

All is quiet this morning.

From San Francisco, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The second one hundred barrels of molasses from Honolulu for San Francisco have sold for $1,100 in gold. Mining stocks are falling again; Gould & Curry, $950 to $1,000.

The schooner *Haze* was seized to-day, loaded with arms for the Liberals in Mexico.

Arrived, ships *Mary E. Sutton*, from New-York; *Black Prince* and *Bethspan*, from Hong Kong and Shanghae.

A storm at Hong KONG early in June destroyed $500,000 worth of property and a large number of lives.

A waterspout at Whampoa drowned two hundred Chinese.

Some progress was making by the Imperialists against the rebels.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel View of the Recent Operations of the Two Main Armies.

REBEL LOSS AT PETERSBURGH 1,200.

Character of Early's Operations in Pennsylvania.

LATEST FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

All is quiet along the lines this morning. The enemy shelled the city for half an hour last evening.

The army is much elated at the defeat of the raiders in their rear. The enemy is still massing his forces on our left.

MACON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Atlanta trains arrive and depart regularly, in schedule time.

Yesterday affairs wore their usual aspect at Atlanta. There was some picket firing and shelling yesterday afternoon, which did no damage. The Yankees have apparently abandoned their advance across the Georgia Railroad, and are massing on their centre and right, endeavoring to work their way down between the city and the river.

The raiders who cut the Macon and Western Railroad were driven toward Newnan by JACKSON's division of cavalry. Their advance reached Newnan just after the arrival of the train carrying RODDY's command to Atlanta. He immediately attacked them in front, and the pursuing forces of JACKSON having come up, the Yankees broke and fled, leaving about 500 prisoners, 700 horses, and all their artillery (three pieces) in our hands. The rest sought to escape across the Chattahoochee. It was supposed that more would be taken.

The three pieces of artillery captured from STONEMAN have been brought here. It is also reported that we captured 600 horses and 800 mules from STONEMAN's force.

The State militia forces are pouring in, and are being rapidly sent forward to Atlanta.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Official information was received this morning of the capture of Gen. STONEMAN and five hundred prisoners near Macon, Ga. His command was routed, and at last accounts was flying in the direction of Eatonton.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Aug. 1.

To Maj.-Gen. Jones:

Gen. WHEELER has captured Gen. STONEMAN and 2,200 of his men. Macon and Milledgeville are safe. The telegraph will probably be open to Atlanta to-night, by way of Macon. E. W. RAINS, Colonel.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

An official dispatch from Petersburgh mentions that there was a cessation of hostilities yesterday from 6 to 10 A. M., at the request of the enemy, for the purpose of caring for the dead and wounded. Seven hundred of the enemy's dead were buried, or turned over to him for burial. We captured on the 30th ult. 20 stand of colors instead of 12, as heretofore reported.

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 1.

Our losses in the affair of Saturday foot up 1,200—including 300 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners from ELLIOTT's (formerly EVANS') South Carolina brigade, and 450 killed and wounded from MAHONE's brigade. The mine was sprung on the front of BUSHROD JOHNSON's division.

Yesterday evening, BURNSIDE sent a flag of truce into our lines, asking permission to bury his dead. His communication was returned with the indorsement that such an application from the Commanding-General of the Army of the Potomac would be entertained. MEADE then sent in another flag of truce with a similar request. Permission was granted, and the interval between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock was fixed as the period of the suspension of hostilities. During this interval the enemy's working party labored diligently, burying over 700 of their dead. The Yankee officers said that their loss in wounded in the affair had been 3,000. They complained greatly of BURNSIDE for his failure.

Our captures include twenty Yankee battle-flags and 1,100 prisoners. Prisoners report that GRANT is organizing a grand raid against the Weldon Railroad.

Gen. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, who was wounded severely in the late fight, is improving.

Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day.

RAIDING AND RETALIATION.

From the Charleston Courier, 3d inst.

The despondency and anxiety caused by the rumors concerning the damage done by the raiding parties who were traversing the most fair and fertile portions of Georgia, have been relieved by the official information that those mounted vandals have been met, discomfited, put to flight and scattered by the brave men under WHEELER, IVERSON and JACKSON. The result of that tremendous effort on the part of our active and malignant foes has covered them with shame and confusion, and sent joy and gladness into the hearts of all, especially of those whose lands and homes were threatened with the torch and sword. The latest authentic intelligence from the sections invaded by those barbarous horsemen give ground for the opinion that rumor greatly exaggerated the losses they have inflicted. If they had been suffered to pursue the work of destruction a few days longer, they might have placed the army of Gen. HOOD in great peril. We rejoice to know that they have been routed utterly, and driven pell mell in all directions.

The complete defeat of those bands of robbers and murderers has caused us the greater joy inasmuch as their leader, the most enterprising, able and daring of all their cavalry Generals, has been captured. SHERMAN will deplore the loss of STONEMAN, and while he is in our hands the raids the enemy may make will not be marked by any great degree of boldness.

The Yankees tell us that EARLY with his veteran command is again marching into Pennsylvania and Maryland. We suppose, if that report be true, he is going thither in order to relieve the thrifty, prosperous farmers who till the soil in that exposed and fertile region lying between Baltimore and Washington. Doubtless he will accomplish that purpose. But while we approve the arrest of fat beeves and horses of bottom and speed, it is to be hoped that the skillful captain who has the leadership of that expedition will not restrict his bronzed veterans to laying hands on four-footed beasts. We are assured they will give a good account of themselves in case they are confronted with organized bodies of two-footed beasts. We would, however, be gratified in no small measure to learn that those brave and hardy troops under EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE have not only replenished our commissary and increased the lustre of our military fame, but that they have also avenged to some extent the outrages and enormities so many thousands of our citizens have been obliged to bear. It is far from us to desire or expect our gallant soldiers to commit atrocities upon women, children and old men. We are confident they cannot make war upon the tender, the defenceless and the helpless, and we do not fear they will tarnish their fair name with any such deeds. But we do desire they would not spare the property of those who are known to be our bitter, relentless enemies. *Let them apply the torch, and devastate the waving grain. Let them destroy, burn and ravage.* On a former occasion they burned the residence of a Governor, in retaliation for the burning of a house of a Southern gentleman of like rank. Has not the fagots been applied to other homes in the South besides Gov. LETCHER's? Were not those homes as dear and valuable to those who dwelt in them as was that of the Virginia Governor? And if the burning of one home is avenged with fire, why not the burning of the hundreds whose site is marked by ghastly ruins and ashes? The wrongs and woes inhabitants of invaded sections are suffering at the hands of LINCOLN's brigands, call for vengeance, and *we trust that those brave men will be permitted, aye, ordered, to despoil and destroy.* The husbands, fathers, sons and brothers of those women, sucklings and aged men, whose homes have been turned to ashes, who have been insulted, robbed, murdered, violated by demons in human shape, are unable to protect them from such direful woe, because they are doing battle for the independence and honor of our country. If our Government is unable to protect their property and the persons of those most dear to them, it should permit them and their comrades to strike avengeful blows, to burn, devastate and destroy.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF LATE OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Rebel.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Thursday, July 28.

Nearly two weeks have elapsed since we crossed the Chattahoochee. The passage of the stream was effected at midnight. The half full moon rode grandly across the heavens in the midst of enormous mull of white clouds. Thoughtful soldiers looked up sadly on its pale face during that night of retreat. They felt that the death struggle for Atlanta should be made on the north bank of the Chattahoochee. I have seen the yellow moonbeams give an unnatural lustre to the pallor of death, and watched their shadows reflected in the lustreless eyes of the fallen. Even thus sad were the faces of our soldiers. That night on which we crossed the river, so silently, so sadly, will not soon be forgotten by the Army of Tennessee. The pontoons were covered with leaves and sand, to render noiseless the tread of armed legions, and to silence the heavy rumbling of artillery and wagon trains. Our movement was as silent and sad as the ceaseless march of him whom fancy paints armed with a sickle, and with vacant skull and fleshless hands reaping the harvest of dead humanity.

When the river was between us and the enemy our forces were assigned positions, protecting the threatened city on its northern and eastern approaches. CHEATHAM's division held the crossing of the Georgia Railroad, on the south side of the burned bridge, while the great body of our troops moved along the banks of Peach-tree Creek in the direction of Decatur, six miles northeast from Atlanta, on the railroad leading to Augusta.

During the movements, of which I can now give only a general outline, many collisions occurred with the enemy. In one of these the Georgia State troops, the first of Gov. BROWN's late levies, were assailed. No body of untrained soldiers ever conducted themselves with greater courage, none have displayed a more commendable spirit. At one time, when unloaded, in their hurriedly constructed earthworks, they maintained a position from which experienced soldiers would certainly have fled. They, on the contrary, evoked encouragement and hope from the usual prelude to disaster. They believed the enemy's line broken, and that they had penetrated his centre. They fired to the right and left, and finally repulsed their assailants. They were surprised no little when ordered to withdraw. Their contempt for a cavalry brigade, which I need not designate, sent to their support, and which suddenly retreated, knows no bounds.

On the 20th our line of battle was changed. It is not prudent even now, while the enemy confronts us on every hand, to define the movements of corps or divisions. The enemy had already crossed the Chattahoochee, eighteen miles north of the railroad. Four army corps were on the north of Peach-tree Creek, which runs from the northeast to the river, within five or six miles of Atlanta. On the 21st I recrossed the creek with TYLER's brigade, moving south toward Atlanta. All the bridges were burned. We again established our lines and awaited the advance of SHERMAN's columns. On the banks of the creek, at many points along its tortuous course, the hills beyond commanded those on the south side of the narrow stream. At such places the enemy speedily effected a crossing. The firing of our pickets was continuous. Two years ago the events of that afternoon would have been described as battle scenes in interminable letters.

On the afternoon of Wednesday HARDEE's corps advanced on the enemy. At 3 o'clock the firing was general along our whole line. While WALKER's and CHEATHAM's divisions, and a part of STEWART's corps advanced on the enemy's front, BATES' division was wheeled on its left, and drove the enemy in its front across the creek, WALKER, on BATES' left, it seems, with more obstinate resistance. In the advance, made by his division Brig.-Gen. STEVENS was severely, if not mortally, wounded. CHEATHAM's division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. MANEY, met with some success, driving the enemy into their works. STEWART took possession of the front line of the enemy's works, and captured many prisoners, but could not hold them, because of the strength of their second line. His loss was heavy, especially in FEATHERSTON's brigade. BATES, who was on our right, swung around on his left and moved steadily forward till nightfall, when he was ordered to halt, which he did when he had gained the Buckhead road. The enemy having been repulsed at all points, and subjected to heavy losses, our troops were drawn to their intrenchments. The divisions of BATES and CHEATHAM, after a few hours' rest, were moved, on the next morning, at four o'clock, four or five miles to the right. BATES returned the same evening to his original position, and at night, with HARDEE's corps, marched —— miles, and on next morning (Friday) turned the enemy's left. In the new line of battle, east of Atlanta, BATES' division occupied the extreme right; WALKER was on BATES' left. With this division your correspondent went upon the field. The position assigned to BATES, as the line moved forward, was in many respects unfortunate. He had not advanced through the dense thickets, interspersed with narrow morasses and overgrown with briars, more than a mile and a half, when our scouts and pickets announced the presence of the enemy. The movements of the enemy's wagon trains were distinctly audible. Our position had been discovered. The difficulties incident to our advance had confused and broken our lines. To halt and reform was an indispensable necessity.

When WALKER and BATE had moved forward a fourth of a mile, the firing became general. We first crossed an open field and ascending a gentle declivity entered the woods in which the enemy awaited us in their intrenched lines. BATE on the right, while in the very face of the enemy, under fire, crossed a creek and waded through a mill-pond covering several acres. The ground was boggy and the undergrowth dense. His lines were much broken when he emerged in the very presence of the enemy's guns. Here he was so near the enemy that he could not reform his lines. In truth the impetuous spirit of his men rendered any halting of the line impossible.

They were immediately under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, but still pressed forward. The enemy abandoned their earthworks for a time, but discovering that they were threatened only by the broken parts of the line which had crossed the morass, they returned to their intrenchments. Gen. WALKER fell while cheering his men onward. His columns fell back and BATE, thus enfiladed and without support on his right, fell back to the hill. Here his lines were reformed. The enemy made no effort to drive him from the field.

Brig.-Gen. MERCER, who succeeded to the command of WALKER's division, soon succeeded in rallying it. His men felt the loss of STEVENS, wounded, perhaps mortally, on Wednesday. A single division, within three days has hardly lost two such men as WALKER and STEVENS. GIST was also wounded, and hence, perhaps, the action of this division was not as commendable as that of CHEATHAM [ec by Brig.-Gen. MANEY. Thus, unsupported, BATE's division, enfiladed and pressed by a superior force of the enemy withdrew from the enemy's works. It retained its position in front of the enemy's earthworks, brought off its killed and wounded, and held the enemy engaged so as to prevent a concentration of forces in front of MANEY, CLEBURNE and WALKER. The two former Commanders pressed over the enemy's earthworks, captured many field pieces, eight of which were brought off the field, eight stands of colors, with twelve hundred prisoners.

We encamped that night on the battle-field, occupying the intrenchments of the enemy.

The battle opened a few minutes before 1 o'clock, at which time the artillery of CHEATHAM's (MANEY's) division opened. Picket firing begun at 12:45 along our whole line. We had four divisions engaged and fought two corps of the enemy in their own intrenchments. The spirit and valor of our men were never more severely tested and greater success could not have been anticipated. We had marched nearly all of the preceding night, slept three hours, without a meal for fifteen hours, and then marched about three miles at midday over the roughest hills and through dense thickets to charge the enemy in a fortified position.

Let no one hereafter doubt the confidence of the Army of Tennessee in its new Commander-in-Chief nor question its ultimate success. While these events were transpiring on the left flank of SHERMAN's army, not far from Decatur, southeast from Atlanta, STEWART, commanding POLK's corps, and CHEATHAM that of HOO

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Recognition Postponed by Special Arrangement—Lord Brougham a Prophet—News from Richmond—Popular Anticipations—A British Confederacy—Mr. Cobden on the Situation—The Alexandra—Mr. Briggs' Murderer Gone to New-York—The Slave-Trade and Free Trade—Annuity for the King of Greece—Peace in Denmark—Balance of Power—King Leopold at Vichy—Great Drouth—End of the Season.

LONDON, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

Mr. LINDSAY will not introduce his motion for the recognition of the Confederate States this session, which is within a few days of its close, the ministerial whitebait dinner being eaten to-day at Greenwich. This little matter of the motion was settled, it is said, in a strictly unofficial interview between Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. MASON and Mr. LINDSAY, in which the Confederate Commissioner and his next friend agreed not to press the motion just now upon Parliament, and the Prime Minister promised that the Government would do what was required at the first convenient opportunity — which means as soon as it can be done with a proper regard to "the greatest good of the greatest number," which, in England always means "number one." In the House of Lords, a few days ago, Lord BROUGHAM predicted that events would take place in America within two months which would make it expedient and therefore desirable that the Government should interfere, and if the British public puts faith in the letters of Mr. MACKAY, at New-York, Mr. LAWLEY, at Richmond, and Mr. SALA, wherever he may happen to be, the general opinion cannot differ much from that expressed by Lord BROUGHAM.

The accounts sent by Mr. LAWLEY, from Richmond, down to the 20th of June, are especially *couleur de rose*. According to him, nothing can exceed the spirit of the Southern army, which can with difficulty be restrained by its officers from destroying the forces of Gen. GRANT by a *coup de main*. He says it would be difficult to estimate the *minimum* of men who could successfully defend the works of Richmond against any force which it is conceivable the North could send against them. Consequently, Gen. LEE would be able to detach two-thirds of his force, either to operate in the rear of SHERMAN, or to invade Maryland or Pennsylvania. You know, by this time, perhaps, or will know, by the time this letter has reached you, whether there is any truth in these boastings of the *Times'* Southern correspondent.

write, as usual, waiting for news. Half of England expects to hear that Washington is taken, or Baltimore burnt, or that a civil war is raging in New-York, or VALLANDIGHAM is at the head of a furious army of Copperheads in Ohio. These are some of the popular anticipations. If Englishmen did not think it wicked to bet on anything but horse races, the odds would be very strong this morning that Washington would be captured before Richmond, and that Mr. LINCOLN would be taken prisoner before JEFF. DAVIS. It is believed by more than Lord BROUGHAM that the war is at its crisis, and cannot last beyond the present campaign. With that belief comes, however, a dread of what may follow. Canada is not forgotten, and the project now mooted is to form a great Northern Confederacy of all the British possessions, with a central capital—a Government which, backed by the mother country, will be strong enough to hold the obstreperous Yankees in check on the north, while the Southern Confederacy and Mexican Empire will have them on the south. Still, there are some misgivings. Mr. COBDEN reminded the House of Commons last night that one-half the people of England were dependent for their daily food on foreign countries; that without commerce she was lost; that her only safety was in being able to command the seas; that it was not necessary to attack, but only to blockade her, and she must be starved into submission, "which nobody can deny." Yet, for all this, England has scarcely a ship which could keep the seas against those of neighboring Powers, and what good ships she has are not armed with suitable artillery. Mr. LAIRD told the House that the result of the battles between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* showed that England, in the event of a war, might expect a great disaster.

They are experimenting, it is true, at Shoeburyness, and have smashed their thickest plates with 600-pounders, which settles the question of forts against ships; but the question how their ships are to be protected against as good guns or better remains unsettled.

The *Alexander*, about which the Government has had so much trouble, steamed down the Mersey a few days ago, bound ostensibly for Nassau, and to be used, it is said, as a peaceful blockade-runner. She has changed her name, and is registered as *The Mary*. But as *The Mary* is quite prepared to carry a gun or two, she may not improbably be heard from by some incautious Federal merchantmen, which reminds me that the *Florida*, said to have been about the British channel, is reported as having landed the crews of two Federal merchantmen at Bermuda.

The great excitement of the railroad murder of Mr. BRIGGS has not abated. To-day's steamer will take another officer to New York with duplicate papers endorsed by Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, for the arrest of FRANZ MULLER, a German tailor, who appears to have been a quiet, inoffensive fellow, but mad as a hatter about gold watches. His one life-dream was to have a gold watch to wear. He saved his earnings till he bought one, but was robbed of it and his only happiness some months ago. He could not live without a gold watch—he could not wait to earn one, so he waylaid an old bank clerk in a first-class railway carriage, snatched away his watch, and, in the scuffle, murdered him. The broken watch-chain has been traced to him, and also the hat left in the railway carriage. He is believed to have left London in the New York packet *Victoria*, and officers have been sent by two steamers to await his arrival in New York.

Parliament, as I have said, is at its last grasp. It is not in a very good temper. The Prime Minister got badgered nicely the other night about Brazil and the slave trade, which England spends so much money and so many lives to put down, with a small incidental advantage of supplying African apprentices to her West India colonies, which with all the aid so given cannot compete with the slave power sugar of Cuba. There is a small row also, about that—indignant memorials from Jamaica, and scoldings about Spain. The whole matter is very unsatisfactory. Brazil has put an end to the Slave-trade, unless there is smuggling, but will not put an end to Slavery, and England has never been satisfied with any country that maintained Slavery after she had abolished it, unless that country could send her plenty of cotton. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer is in hot water with the paper manufacturers. Free trade is a nice thing, but when English manufacturers, without protection, are obliged to work against an export duty on the stock they use, it is not so nice. The French paper-makers can buy their stock several pounds a ton cheaper than the English can get theirs. Their paper comes into England without duty. The paper-makers demand that they shall either have stock duty free, or a protective duty on paper. But Mr. GLADSTONE and his free-trade friends hold that England must give up the protection system entirely, and if other countries will not do the same, that is *their* lookout. The paper-makers don't see it, and are obliged to shut up shop and go into bankruptcy.

A year or so ago Earl RUSSELL sent one of his shining blades, a younger brother of the Princess of Wales, son of the King of Ex-Denmark, to Greece; and bribed the Greeks to take him for their sovereign, by ceding to them the Ionian Islands, after he had blown up their fortifications, and made them valueless for military or naval purposes. However, as Greece has neither army nor navy, nor is likely to have, it was not of much use to give her fortresses. It was clear enough what the Greeks got for taking the young gentleman, who is uncle to the heir apparent of the British Crown, for their King, but it did not appear what the bribe was, which induced the son of CHRISTIAN of Denmark, and the descendant, for aught I know, of Hamlet's uncle, to become King of the Greeks. Parliament has just settled the question by voting him an annuity of £4,000, which may make him a desirable match for some little German Princess, who is willing to live at Athens, and embrace the Greek Church and the King aforesaid. But what is a King of Greece, with an English annuity of £4,000, but the British Governor of a British province? It was, certainly, a queer arrangement when both parties had to be bribed to accept it.

Denmark is at peace, and perhaps in pieces. There was something rotten there long ago. Denmark has sent plenipotentiaries to Vienna to settle the conditions upon which peace is to continue. Is there any longer a Denmark? Is Copenhagen to be henceforth a German city and to bundle in with the rest of them, sending delegates to Frankfort, and being represented at future international exhibitions in a department of the Zollverein? It looks like it. If the articles in the French press have the significance which is sometimes attached to them, France considers that such a settlement would slightly derange the balance of power, unless some addition were made to her northeastern provinces. It may be that the venerable King of Belgium has been at Vichy to see the Emperor upon this business. It is possible that he may have been to consult his friendly neighbor as to the future of Belgium itself. Perhaps it is the succession to the imperial crown of Mexico which has now become an object of interest. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has no children. He is young, and there is no telling what the blessing of the Pope and a change of climate may do for him; but a contingency may arise in which it would be necessary to fix upon a successor, and the King of Belgium naturally feels all the interest of a father-in-law in the matter.

For a wonder, the grass in the London parks is brown, and many of the trees are shedding their leaves from drouth. In portions of the country the crops are affected. There has not been so dry a season for twenty years. It ought to be good for the west coast and Ireland, however, and, if not carried too far, may not disturb the average of crops.

Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL writes to the *Times* a story of a naval battle heard at Bantry Bay, on the coast of Ireland. There is a similar story from the French coast. Both probably thunder showers.

The opera-houses are announcing their last performances, the fashionables are giving their last balls, and by the 1st of August, the Drive and the Row will be deserted. All the world will be off to moor and mountain and the sea. Parliament will cease its long and generally dull debates, and RUSSELL and PALMERSTON will govern England without the risk of a nightly badgering, which will be pleasanter for them, and just as well for the world in general.

MONADNOCK.

Affairs South—An Anglo-Rebel View.

From the Special Correspondent of the Tmies.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 14, 1864.

Richmond, revisited at this moment by one who has been familiar with its inhabitants during their last two years of agony, recalls feelings such as those which, according to the late Mr. ROGERS, animate the breasts of very old men in their ghostlike wanderings through the streets of London. "The West-end," said he, "seems to me one vast cemetery. Hardly a street but has in it a house once occupied by dear friends with whom I had daily intercourse; if I stopped and knocked now, who would know or take interest in me? The streets to me are peopled with shadows; the city is as a city of the dead." How much more is this the case in little Richmond, peopled by a simple and affectionate community, looped together as it were by the ties of one large family. To me personally there is scarcely a street or corner which does not recall a friend—and in such times friendships seem firmer and warmer than in gala days—whose voice still rings in my ear, though now hushed forever. Few of the English visitors who have in the last three years braved the difficulties of entering Secessia will have heard of "JEB STUART'S" death without hearty regret. With some superficial and venial faults of harmless vanity, Gen. STUART was the most creditable impersonation of what is called in this country the Southern cavalier. Fearless to a fault, singularly enduring of fatigue, never sick, never absent from duty, never daunted nor dispirited, he died as he had lived, after baffling with 2,000 men the advance of thrice that number of horsemen, the most cheerful of victims to a cause for which he would have given a thousand lives. His loss is bewailed by Gen. LEE as that of a son. No such active or efficient agent in fathoming the designs and numbers of his enemy will be found by Gen. LEE, let this war last as long as it may.

It will be of small interest were I to recapitulate personal details about many other Southern Generals who have fallen since the commencement of May, and who, to England, are little more than names. But it will have been a satisfaction to many to learn that upon the same plank-road which, upon May 2, 1863, witnessed the death-wound of Stonewall JACKSON, Gen. LONGSTREET, dangerously struck in the throat by a Southern bullet, escaped death upon May 6, 1864, although receiving, after three years of unparalleled exposure, his first hazardous wound. You will have learnt that upon the previous day two Confederate divisions—those of HETH and WILCOX—held their ground long and nobly against overwhelming numbers of their foe. They were to be relieved in the night; and the men, worn down by exertion, looked for a brief repose as they scanned their thin numbers, when, before the dawn of the 6th of May, heavy lines of the enemy, massed in the night, and following each other in quick succession, dashed upon their enfeebled ranks. They stood gallantly for a while; but at last, shrinking before the compact masses hurled upon them, they commenced a retreat, which from a walk grew into a run, from a run into a demoralized rout. At this moment there was advancing along the plank-road the hardy corps which LONGSTREET has so long led. Into their leading files dashed, at headlong speed and in wild disarray, the broken ranks of HETH & WILLCOX, mingled with fieldpieces, ambulances, caissons, runaway horses, and shouting officers striving to bear up against the rout, but whirled along in its resistless current. Beside the road was Gen. LEE, irritated and excited beyond precedent, and eager to stem the torrent of flight by catching hold of any organized body of men and launching them in person against the head of the advancing stream. Upon this hurly-burly of confusion and alarm supervened at the most critical moment the unshrinking constancy of Gen. LONGSTREET and his corps. Riding up to Gen. LEE, he said: "General, my men have seen such scenes before and will not be daunted; wait, and you shall see the enemy driven like chaff before the wind." Right nobly did his men, and especially KERSHAW'S division, verify their General's confident promise. The onward rush of Federals was stayed; at their head fell Gen. WADSWORTH, gallantly yielding his life for what he believed the holiest of causes; the Confederates swept forward irresistibly, and the ground on which HETH and WILLCOX had bivouacked passed again into their hands. At this moment LONGSTREET, after brief consultation with Gen. LEE, suggested a flank movement not dissimilar to that by which twelve months before the bloody day of Chancellorsville was decided by JACKSON. It was commenced, the promise of the first movement was richly encouraging. Gens. LONGSTREET and JENKINS rode in great glee with their staff along the plank road, when one of those unforeseen accidents which are inseparable from war, and doubly hazardous with undisciplined troops, checked in an instant all laughter and merriment. A volley at short range, issuing from MAHONE'S brigade of Confederates as they poured obliquely through the tangled undergrowth of the Wilderness, struck LONGSTREET'S little party like a white squall; Gen. JENKINS sprung high from his saddle and fell dead with a bullet through his brain; LONGSTREET himself lay stretched in the road pulseless and inanimate, and, as all thought, with but few minutes of life left in him. Instantly the flank movement was arrested. About an hour later, LONGSTREET awaking from his swoon, exclaimed to Dr. CULLEN, "In another half hour, but for my wound, there would not have been a Yankee regiment standing and unbroken on the south of the Rapidan."

It is not desirable that I should trace *seriatim* the military movements which have brought Gens. LEE and GRANT, locked in a kind of death-grapple, down from the bank of the Rapidan on May 3 to the bank of the James on June 3. Most of your readers are familiar with the circular iron swing gate through which it is the custom of visitors to make their exit from the Zoological-gardens, and which stands opposite to the main entrance to the gardens. They will remember that at that gate there are four rotatory wings, revolving on the same axis, which, as they swing round, pass through the interstices of four other stationary wings, or fixed grates, which are attached immovably to the same axis as their revolving brethren. Conceive the movable revolving wings to be the army of Gen. GRANT, conceive the fixed gates to be the army of Gen. LEE, and you have a rough diagram of the tactics adopted by both armies in these recent battles. It will be remembered that on May 3 GRANT began to launch his mighty army across the Rapidan, and found himself confronted by Gen. LEE on May 5 and 6 in the dense labyrinth of the Wilderness. Few students of military history will fail to be struck by the resemblance which this impervious region of Virginia bears to the gloomy and tangled glades which, upon Dec. 3, 1800, witnessed the defeat by the French army of the Archduke JOHN and his Austrians, and coupled for ever in a bracket of fame the names of MOREAU and HOHENLINDEN. It is known to your readers that, thanks to the opportune arrival of Gen. LONGSTREET and his corps on the morning of the 6th, the Federals were heavily countered in the Wilderness and driven back with terrific loss. But, nothing daunted, GRANT set to work with characteristic energy to execute his predetermined plan of advance. Masking his withdrawal from the front behind very heavy lines of skirmishers, he retired his right wing and swung behind his centre and left, upon the morning of the 7th, toward Spottsylvania Court-house. He had already secured the only direct roads leading in that direction, and made sure that LEE would have to fall back in confusion or submit to be cut off from Richmond. But he did not count upon the rare sagacity of his opponent, which in these recent battles, no less than at Chancellorsville, has amounted to the intuition of military genius. Quickly penetrating his adversary's design, LEE began to race with him for Spottsylvania Court-house, a point where several roads converge like the radii of a man's outstretched fingers, and possessing under the circumstances eminent military importance. The roads through the forest had, as I have said, been secured by GRANT. LEE quickly set to work, and with his excellent corps of sappers and miners (a body of men whose need he had last year severely felt at Chancellorsville, and which he has since called into existence and organized) cut a way through the trees and brushwood for his fieldpieces and caissons. The revolving shuttle of Gen. GRANT'S right wing swung rapidly round upon its axis, but with no other result than to find itself barred at Spottsylvania Court-house by the immovable grate presented by the right wing of Gen. LEE'S army. Slowly the two armies threw near to each other once more, but Gen. LEE, well knowing his opponent's character, awaited with calmness, and behind the slight earthworks which are dignified in this country with the name of intrenchments, the onslaught of the Federals. After four days of heavy skirmishing, from the 8th to the 11th of May inclusive, the great shock of GRANT'S attack was delivered on the 12th. I question whether in the annals of modern history so frightful a slaughter has ever been inflicted by an army acting on the defensive upon its assailants. It has again and again been remarked in this war that there is but one way to get sustained energy of attack out of the Federals, and that is, to throw them in swiftly-succeeding lines, and treading close upon each other's heels, upon their enemy's guns. I know not in how many lines the hapless Federals—too often, I fear, blinded with whisky—were upon this bloody day thrown into the deadly hailstorm which smote them like a destroying angel, but the evidence that the slaughter of Ball's Bluff, Shiloh, Chancellorsville, Murfreesboro, or Gettysburg was but as child's play compared with the carnage of Spottsylvania Court-house is ample and irresistible. Savage and callous as SUWARROW, GRANT drove his victims, line after line, upon the death-dealing volleys of their foe. At intervals the smoke lifted, and disclosed a dead, dying, writhing mass of humanity, such as has not been witnessed before during this century, if I except the scene which, on the morning of the 8th of September, 1812—the day after the hitherto bloodiest battle of civilization—was to be seen in front of the great redoubt of Borodino. It is not for me to estimate the damage which, between the commencement of his campaign and the close of the battle of the 12th, GRANT'S army sustained, for I have lived long enough in the neighborhood of Gen. LEE to share his unwillingness to guess at the loss inflicted upon his foe. That this loss is unprecedented is abundantly manifest from the mingled cry of pride and agony which has gone up from the Northern journals, and I am in a position to apprise them of the cost to the Confederates at which that loss was inflicted. The estimate of Gen. LEE, based upon the fullest returns from the medical directors of each corps, places his killed, wounded and missing in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house at 12,000 men, all told. If it be true, as is here generally supposed, that these two terrible battles have carried the Confederates over the slope of the dividing line which separates them from plenary independence, it may be said that,—

"Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem."

The interest of the campaign, so far as it has hitherto been conducted, culminated at Spottsylvania Court-house. Again, but not with such promptitude as after the battle of the Wilderness, GRANT essayed his old flanking policy, and LEE was heard to exclaim "Let him circle round where he likes, he will in the end always find me before him." Once more the armies faced each other to the south of the Pamunkey River, and GRANT, who had sacrificed thousands upon thousands of his men in reaching a position which McCLELLAN gained in 1862 with the loss of a few hundreds, established incontrovertibly the sagacity of the latter General's strategy by selecting the White-house on the Pamunkey River, as the base of his further operations against Richmond. It was not until the 3d of June that the armies came for the third time into important collision, in the neighborhood of the old battlefields of 1862, near Cold Harbor, at a distance of not more than nine miles from Richmond. But it was abundantly evident that the fury of the storm had spent itself at Spottsylvania. The attack, it is true, was supported with the vigor which such battles as Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville had proved the Federals to possess, but there was about it little of the fierce *élan* which GRANT had at first breathed into his troops, and which they manifested in the battles at the commencement of May. It was repulsed with a facility which has led Northern journals to sneer at the loss acknowledged on that day by the Confederates, and which, as compared with the damage inflicted upon and acknowledged by Gen. GRANT, seems hardly credible. It is forgotten that almost for the first time in three years of war the Confederates fought at Spottsylvania Court-house and Cold Harbor behind field-works. Nor can it be doubted that the callous ferocity of the Federal General's disposition, his reckless and lavish expenditure of life, his disregard of the unburied dead and the agonized wounded, have begun latterly to tell upon the ardor of his men, and to estrange confidence and affection from breasts in which three weeks ago they abounded to overflowing.

It is not necessary to say more about the effort of Gen. BUTLER upon the south side of the James River than that it would probably have been much more formidable if conducted by a soldier. If, after the first landing of 40,000 Federals at the mouth of the Appomattox River, ordinary vigor had been manifested, it is difficult to see how Petersburgh, distant some ten miles from the James River, could have been saved. As it was, ample time was given to Gen. BEAUREGARD to gather up a force from Charleston and Wilmington, and he had little difficulty in scattering BUTLER'S forces to the winds in a well-planned night attack, which lacked little of compassing the utter annihilation of BUTLER. The attack which GRANT has led has been the most persistent, energetic and intrepid onslaught which LEE has ever been called on to stem; the attack of BUTLER upon Petersburgh has exhibited neither ability nor courage in the General who planned it, neither spirit nor persistence in the troops which conducted it.

I must confess myself at a loss when speaking of Confederate prospects in Northern Georgia. There is little to reassure those who contemplate the numerous retreats of Gen. JOHNSTON, without his striking a blow for the fine wheat district which he has surrendered, within three weeks of the harvest, to the enemy, to say nothing of the iron rolling-mills and Government works abandoned at Rome and on the Etowah River. It is possible that the ability and energy of Gen. SHERMAN, (who is here considered a more formidable antagonist than GRANT,) and the strength of his army may necessitate great prudence on the part of Gen. JOHNSTON; but I have heard more than one complaint that the Confederate army of the West is larger and better appointed than any army intrusted since the commencement of the war to either of Gen. JOHNSTON'S predecessors. Judging from present appearances, Atlanta, if preserved, will owe its salvation more to the distance which divides it from Gen. SHERMAN'S base at Chattanooga than to the strenuous blows of its Confederate defenders. It is not necessary for me to say more about the trans-Mississippi Department than that the Federal grasp upon Louisiana and Texas is now resolved into little more than the tenure of New-Orleans. For the last ten days no aggressive movements have been undertaken against either Richmond or Petersburgh, and the rumor prevails that, although a force of not less than 220,000 men has been engaged in the operations conducted by Gens. GRANT and BUTLER, there is an urgent cry for more men—to be poured, as seems probable, into that great abyss of slaughter which has already engulfed so many of their predecessors.

Languid as is the interest of Europe in the details of the American war, it will be strange if, when the details of the Spring campaign of 1864 in Virginia become thoroughly known, the name of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is not inscribed upon the brightest rolls of military fame. It is seldom that full justice is rendered to military genius coincidently with the achievement of the victories which reveal it. It took years for England to understand and appreciate the sagacity and foresight which checked MASSENA before the lines of Torres Vedras, and converted a momentary mistake of MARMONT into the rout of Salamanca. There are French books in existence which saw the light just after Marengo, and which, in spite of the Italian campaign of 1796, deny to NAPOLEON the possession of anything approaching to military genius. But if, as now seems probable, the whole campaign of Gen. GRANT ends in conspicuous failure, the penetrating forethought which has unraveled GRANT'S every design, and which has anticipated his every move, the vigor and prudence which have so handled a vastly inferior army as to inflict at the cost of less than 15,000 men a loss upon the Federals of five or six times that number, and the moral qualities which have converted in every Southern breast esteem into love and love into enthusiastic devotion will conspire to make ROBERT E. LEE'S memory a possession which, in this land of hero worship, his country will cherish, as she cherishes and rejoices in her new-born and hardly-acquired freedom.

An Important Copyright Case.

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN AUTHORS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, July 29.

Low vs. Routledge.—This was a demurrer to a bill filed by the well-known publishers, Messrs. Low, of Ludgate-hill, to restrain an alleged piracy of a work recently published by them, called *Haunted Hearts*, by MARIAN S. CUMMINS, now resident at Montreal, in Canada. It appeared that Miss CUMMINS was a native of the United States, and, having composed the work in question, the plaintiffs agreed to purchase, and did purchase, the copyright of such work of her, and, having received proper authority from her, duly entered the work at Stationers-hall and delivered copies there and at the British Museum. The work was published at 16s., and shortly after the plaintiffs having discovered that this work was being published by Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, ROUTLEDGE at 2s., addressed a letter to them on the subject, to which they received no reply. This produced another letter, which was answered on the same day, stating that no international copyright existed between this country and America, and therefore they had a right to publish the work in question. This bill was then filed to restrain the alleged piracy, and for an account in the usual way, and a demurrer was put in for want of equity, on the ground taken by the defendant's letter, that there was no international copyright, that when the assignment (which was not alleged, as the defendants contended,) took place, the author was not a resident proprietor, and that the registration was wrong in form. The Copyright Acts and the various cases on the subject were the authorities relied on.

Mr. SHAPTER and Mr. SCHOMBERG appeared in support of the demurrer; Mr. BAILEY and Mr. HARDY for the plaintiff.

Mr. SHAPTER was heard in reply.

The Vice-Chancellor, who had reserved his judgment, now said that the correspondence between the parties not being couched in the snarling and quarrelsome strain so common, this bill was filed and the demurrer put in. The main question raised was whether an alien resident in a colony or possession of the British Crown, and who, while so resident, first published in England a work composed by him, had, according to the law of this country, a copyright in that work. The defendants contended that, according to the true construction of the 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 45, no alien, whether resident in America or in this country, who first published in this country, acquired a copyright. The plaintiff contended that by this act any alien, whether resident here or in a foreign country, first publishing an original work in this country, acquired a copyright. If it were an open question whether it was expedient or beneficial that the law should be that an alien, whether resident or not, by first publishing a work here acquired a copyright, it certainly did appear to his Honor that very strong arrangements might be adduced in support of the affirmative of the proposition that it would be so expedient and beneficial that no alien should acquire a copyright. Every copyright act had for its end and object the encouragement of learning by holding out to men of learning and genius advantages to arise from composition and publication, the consideration being a monopoly, although a limited one, the public feeling that although such monopoly was *per se* an evil, it might be compensated by the inducement held out to such men to produce works that should be useful. That being the *modus operandi* in every copyright act, if it were an open question whether it would tend to the object which the acts had in view that a foreign author not resident here should be encouraged to publish works in this country, if there were two works of equal value published simultaneously, one by a British subject here, the other by a foreigner abroad, if it would be expedient to accord to a British subject such benefit, it would be equally just that a foreigner should have the like consideration. At this time of day, at least, it could hardly be contended that a British author ought to be protected from competition with a foreigner, for British authors might repudiate that proposition; for in addition to the encouragement held out to learning and genius, there would be the collateral advantage of giving employment to papermakers, typefounders, compositors, correctors of the press, book-binders, and booksellers, and trades having any bearing on the printing and publishing of books. These were general observations, the question here being what was the true construction of the 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 45; but in considering a difficult Act of Parliament with such an object the question what was or was not favorable to learning was not irrelevant, a cause which it was the object of those acts to foster. Although the title of the act was merely the amendment of the law of copyright, the preamble contained the words "of lasting benefit to the world," differing so far from the statute of Queen ANNE, which it repealed, in which act the word "copy" meant "copyright." In the 5th and 6th Victoria it was conceded that the word "publishing" meant "in this country," and the word "author" was without any restriction, having a copyright for his life and seven years after, not exceeding forty-two years in all, it being obvious that the term "author," *ex vi termini* embraced foreign as well as British authors. It was suggested that the same term "author" occurred in both acts, and therefore must in both receive the same construction. The case of Jeffreys *vs.* Boosey" was referred to, which related to BELLINI, the well-known composer, and his opera of "Sonnambula," in which ten Judges and three noble Lords expressed their opinions, the latter having been all Lord Chancellors, and one then being so. The precise point in the case was not the point here, but opinions were expressed on other points directly bearing on the case. There BELLINI, being at Milan, transferred the opera, according to Milanese law, to RICORDI, and he assigned to a British subject, who published it. The question, therefore, was not as to the copyright, but the effect of the assignment. Elaborate opinions were, however, given on much wider questions, and *inter alia*, whether an alien resident in a foreign country and publishing here through agents, acquired a copyright under the statute of Queen ANNE, the only statute then existing, except one of GEORGE III., not in question. Six of the judges were in favor of such copyright, and four against it, and all the three Lords sided with the minority; no doubt that opinion was extra-judicial; but having regard to the object of the acts and that decision, the argument in favor of giving the 5th and 6th Victoria a wider scope was of very great weight. Then came the International Copyright Act, 7th Victoria, cap. 12, relating to conventions between this and other countries for the mutual protection of authors, which it was said was confined entirely to works published abroad, as to protecting the copyright in this country, and therefore, if a copyright was not given to an alien author living abroad and publishing here, it put him in a worse predicament than if he had first published in his own country; it would therefore discourage learning, and that was an argument of no slight weight in favor of the Act 5th and 6th Victoria receiving an interpretation so as not only to include foreigners resident here but in a foreign country. If the question were open which it was not—His Honor would be strongly disposed to hold that the 5th and 6th Victoria should receive that wider interpretation. But it was unnecessary, because this was the case of an alien resident in Her Majesty's dominions, in a dependency of the British Crown, and His Honor was clearly of opinion that such alien first publishing a work in this country had a copyright therein. The act of 5th and 6th of Victoria extended to the colonies, which the statute of Queen ANNE did not; but in "Jeffreys vs. Boosey" every one of the judges, without exception, was of opinion that under the Act of Queen ANNE a foreigner coming to this country, and here first publishing a work composed by him did "acquire" a copyright; and, therefore, if Miss CUMMINS had done so, whether it was composed in Canada or in any other quarter of the world, she would have had a clear copyright in it. Although a foreigner could not acquire an estate here, he might by permanent or brief residence acquire temporary and local privileges *quoad* his personality, and acquired a local and temporary allegiance as a British subject, and as a compensation was entitled to the privilege of protection to the same extent. The Act of the 5th and 6th Victoria extended to all the British dominions colonies included. No words could be more conclusive so far as related to copyright, the colonies being brought, as it were within a ring-fence *quoad* that question. If under the Act of ANNE, *a fortiori* under this act, an alien resident and publishing here acquired a copyright, there being only one species, and that could not be if he left this country; and, by parity of reason, the copyright extending to all the British dominions, whether he was here or in any other part of such dominions—in Canada or elsewhere—it was the same thing as a foreigner coming to this country and first publishing his work here. Miss CUMMINS, therefore, did acquire a copyright, and the demurrer on that ground could not be sustained. But, with regard to the entry on the registry, there was a wrong date, and a difference between the statement of the name of the firm in the bill and in the registry, which was fatal, as not being in compliance with the 25th section of the act. The book was not published on the 25th of May, but the 23d, and the words were "SAMPSON LOW & CO.;" in the registry, "SAMPSON LOW, SON, & MARSTON." Now, it must be one or the other—the names of the partners or of the firm. It might be a very technical objection, but, in fact, there was therefore no proper assignment (although there might be an assignment by deed), and therefore the plaintiff had no right to sue, the authoress herself having none, in case of defective registration, and therefore the demurrer must be allowed *simpliciter*, as, under those circumstances, no leave to amend could be given.

Mr. SHAPTER then said that, on behalf of Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, he begged to say that they had not copied from the plaintiffs' work, but published from a printed copy sent from America to England by the same mail or about the same time.

LOW VS. ROUTLEDGE.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: The leading counsel for the defendants in this case having intimated in his closing observation that we had taken proceedings against Messrs. ROUTLEDGE & Co. without due notice, and, furthermore, that the copy from which they profess to have printed their edition of *Haunted Hearts* (the work in dispute) had been received by the same mail, or about the same time as the copy we printed from, we trust that you will permit us through the medium of your columns to contradict both statements. We received the manuscripts direct from the author nearly two months before Messrs. ROUTLEDGE could have received their printed copy. We from the first advertised the work as copyright, and as soon as we were credibly informed of Messrs. ROUTLEDGE'S intention to print the work, we wrote them a cautionary letter. We take the opportunity of adding that the judgment having decided the question in favor of Miss CUMMINS, and confirmed our position in every point in which the principle contended for was involved, we cannot, of course, remain quiescent under a nonsuit upon mere technicalities. We are, &c.,

SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON,
No. 14 LUDGATE-HILL, July 19.

RAILWAY TRAVELING.

From a Letter to the Daily News.

The appalling murder committed with at least temporary impunity on a line of metropolitan railway by which thousands travel to and from the city every day, has very naturally raised the question as to how the traveling public, including not only nine-tenths of the metropolis, but a large proportion of the whole community, may be best protected in future from exposure to such fearful risks. The only effectual method of doing this is undoubtedly that of establishing some system of communication between the passengers and the guards while the train is in motion. This question has more than once been talked about, officially inquired into, and discussed in this country; but as yet nothing has been done to correct the admitted and notorious dangers of our isolated and solitary-cell system of railway traveling. It will, however, be a most culpable neglect on the part of all concerned if, after the warnings we have just had in the murder of one passenger and the hair-breadth escape of another from a still more terrible fate, some reasonable precautions to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities are not generally adopted. The safety of the public in future imperatively requires that the excitement of the present moment should be turned to practical account. The only wonder is that we have gone so long without the ordinary means of security in railway traveling, which, in some shape or other, have long since been adopted in every other quarter of the globe. The rapid development of our railway system, and the large annual increase in the passenger traffic, render the necessity of proper and effectual action in this vital matter more and more urgent. Something must be done at once to meet the obvious requirements of the public safety. If the government declines to interfere the appeal must be made to the railway companies themselves. Nor can it be supposed that the directors of these companies are insensible to their responsibility on this head, or unwilling to meet it at the loud and unanimous call of the travelling public. As intelligent and reasonable men they must know that the interests of the companies and the public in this matter are substantially indentical, and that the more completely they provide for safety and convenience of the public, the more effectually will they in the end promote the interests of the capital and enterprise they represent.

The practical question, of course, is how the object in view may be best secured among ourselves. Two plans of establishing communication between the passengers and the guards while the train is in motion have been suggested, which may be called respectively, from the area of their several preponderance, the American and the Continental systems. The American system is that of saloon cars with a central walk or gangway running through all the carriages, so that the guard may pass at will to and fro from one end of the train to the other. While this plan is also adopted to some extent in other countries, the prevalent continental system is that of a continuous ledge and handrail running along outside the carriages, allowing the guards to pass easily in front of the windows from one end of the longest train to the other. Each of these systems has its partizans, but for the moment the American system, from its greater apparent completeness, is perhaps in the ascendant, its advocates being sufficiently loud and numerous. Two letters have appeared in your columns urging the adoption of the saloon system without delay. But I suspect that many, even of those who advocate this change, have not sufficiently considered what it involves, and would hardly themselves like it in practice. The saloon system is not only thoroughly American, but American in that aspect of American character which is most opposed to English tastes and habits. The Americans live in public, shunning seclusion and retirement, if not with morbid dread, at all events with instinctive aversion. What is known in this country by the privacy of domestic life is practically unknown in the great cities on the other side of the Atlantic. Typical Americans live and move and have their being in crowds or congeries, the great nation to which they belong being always present to the eye as well as to the imagination. They eat and drink, and smoke and talk, and travel and rest, not only in public, but in masses. And as the permanent home of an American is usually an hotel, so his traveling home is very naturally a saloon car or saloon steamer. But all this is entirely un-English. However much an Englishman may live in public, he likes to be able to retire from view, and enjoy the luxury of partial or complete seclusion within his own domain, no matter how small or comparatively humble it may be. He likes to have not only a house of his own, but a room to which he may retire safe from all disturbance. In traveling he carries with him the same habit of isolation and reserve, preferring to be ever alone, or with at most only a few fellow-travelers. Our railway companies are, of course, perfectly aware of this national characteristic, and it is accordingly reflected in our system of traveling. No other would suit the majority of English travelers so well, and any attempt to introduce the American system would almost of necessity prove a failure.

There are, however, no such strong social objections to the continental system of a continuous ledge and hand-rail for the guards to pass up and down outside the carriages. This plan has also considerable economical advantages, as it might be easily adapted to the existing carriages, without demanding any such complete revolution in the rolling stock as the saloon system would involve. It would also very effectually secure the main end in view—the security of the public. The mere knowledge that a guard might at any moment appear at the window, as he does continually on the great continental railways, would act as a powerful deterrent from crime. The most abandoned ruffian would hardly venture on acts of robbery or violence when he could not reckon with confidence on even a single minute for their undisturbed perpetration. The system is simple, in harmony with our habits, has been tried elsewhere with success, and there is no reason whatever why it should not be generally adopted in this country. I am, &c.,

B. N. S.

Washington Wilks.

The recent death of WASHINGTON WILKS, of London, one of the warmest friends of the American Union, and one of its ablest and most indefatigable defenders in the press and on the rostrum, has produced great grief among those in this country who were acquainted with his career. Mr. WILKS was the leading editor of the London *Star*, and dropped dead on the platform while words of eulogy upon our country were coming from his lips. We have received from London the following notes concerning him:

EMANCIPATION SOCIETY, OFFICES 65 FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E. C., July 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Committee of the Washington Wilks Testimonial would feel greatly obliged by the insertion of the inclosed letter from that estimable man and true patriot, Judge WINTER, of Georgia. If any of your readers feel disposed to imitate so good an example, or to assist the fund in any other way, I hope they will kindly forward their contributions to Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, editor of the *Liberator*, Boston. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Sec.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, CHESTER, England, July 15, 1864.

To William Hargraves, Esq., Treasurer, and F. W. Chesson, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Wilks Testimonial Fund, No. 65 Fleet-street, E. C. London.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., asking my aid in making contribution to the testimonial fund of our lamented, worthy, and most eloquent friend, the now deceased WASHINGTON WILKS; and I thank you sincerely for not forgetting one so humble as myself in your efforts to give practical proof of an affection for the man by liberal contributions in aid of those who were bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, and who of all the earth were, during his brief existence, nearest and dearest to one of the greatest hearts that ever throbbed in the bosom of any human creature. Would that I were Crœsus, that I might contribute all that is needed in aid of those who are so suddenly deprived of the aid and comfort which, whilst living, his genius enabled him so freely to bestow, but which is lost to them forever on earth.

Out of my limited means you may set me down for ten pounds per annum so long as I am spared; and when to me time is no more forever, I shall not forget to provide a similar annuity for his family until his youngest child shall come of age, unless I neglect to make a will.

Beyond all Englishmen who have lived in the nineteenth century, Mr. WILKS is entitled to the gratitude of every true American who loves his country, and is true to the flag and Constitution established by his fathers, for his courageous, eloquent, unintermittent and persistent efforts in enlightening the British mind as to the true bearings of the American question.

Under these feelings of gratitude, as an American citizen, I offer my mite in aid of the widow and orphans; and may your efforts in their behalf never cease until the irreparable loss of his personal presence will not be aggravated by the pinchings of pitiless poverty. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, most respectfully your very obliged,

JOHN G. WINTER, of Georgia.

PERSONAL.

—The Brig.-Gen. GARRARD who commanded a brigade of cavalry under Gen. ROUSSEAU during his late brilliant expedition, is A. KENNER GARRARD, formerly of Cincinnati. He is the second son of Mrs. Judge McLEAN, and is a graduate of West Point. He was captured in Texas through the treachery of TWIGGS, and was exchanged a year later, when he was appointed Colonel of the "Halleck" Regiment of volunteer cavalry, recruited in this State. He is aged about 36 years, and is a man of fine character and ability. His elder brother, Col. ISRAEL K. GARRARD, commanding the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, greatly distinguished himself in East Tennessee. The younger brother, Col. JEPTHA D. GARRARD, aged about 25, graduated at Yale College in 1858, and now commands a regiment of colored cavalry in Gen. BUTLER'S Department. Brig.-Gen. GARRARD received his promotion about eighteen months ago.

—BARCLAY HOYT, living in Taylor township, Cambria County, Penn., caught a catamount in a trap a few days ago. Mr. HOYT frequently missed chickens and turkeys in a manner he could by no means account for. So he resolved to follow the trail of feathers leading from his house; and having proceeded some distance, he found where a turkey had been buried. Having succeeded thus far, he set a trap near the place, and soon caught a catamount, measuring five feet in length, and heavy in proportion.

—Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, late Registrar of the Treasury, who has for some days past been dangerously ill at Washington with inflammation of the bowels, is fast becoming convalescent.

—Judge-Advocate HOLT is in St. Louis, examining into the alleged Northwestern Confederacy conspiracy, and the O. A. K.

—JOHN VAN BUREN and daughter are passing the Summer at Cazenovia, in this State.

—The DAVENPORT BROTHERS have gone to England under an engagement to HARRY PALMER.

NEW BOOKS.

OVERLAND EXPLORATIONS IN SIBERIA, NORTHERN ASIA AND THE GREAT AMOOR RIVER COUNTRY; INCIDENTAL NOTICES OF MANCHOORIA, MONGOLIA, KAMSCHATKA AND JAPAN, WITH MAP AND PLAN OF AN OVERLAND TELEGRAPH AROUND THE WORLD, VIA BEHRING'S STRAITS AND ASIATIC RUSSIA, TO EUROPE. By Maj. PERRY McD. COLLINS, Commercial Agent of the United States of America for the Amoor River, Asiatic Russia. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

It is given to few travelers in the present old age of the world to break fresh ground on a virgin soil, and to be the first to carry out an enterprize successfully before the advent of fresh competitors has sullied the novelty of the undertaking. As far as English and American travelers are concerned, the whole Amoor region was a *terra incognita* at the time of Maj. COLLINS' journey, for though the English writer ATKINSON professes to give an account of it, from personal experience, it has been demonstrated that he never was near it, and that his narrative is borrowed from Russian authorities. While residing in California, Maj. COLLINS' attention had been drawn to the vast field for commercial enterprise offered by Eastern Asia, and no sooner did the news arrive that the Russians had taken possession of the Amoor country and formed a settlement at the mouth of the river, than he hastened to Washington to lay his views before the Government of the United States. Here his representations were successful, and he was appointed United States Commercial Agent for the Amoor River; beside securing the confidence of the Russian Embassador by whose advice he started for St. Petersburgh, he resolved to reach the seat of his mission by traversing the whole extent of the Empire from west to east, being probably one of the longest land journeys that could be taken in a direct line on the habitable globe. On September 3, 1856, he started from Moscow, and though backed by all the resources of a great Empire, it was not till the 11th of July of the next year, 1857, that he stood on the shores of the Pacific, at Nikolawsky, at the mouth of the Amoor, and could look across the ocean waters that alone spread between him and his Californian home. The latter part of the journey, from May 25, had been a boat voyage on the Amoor River, a change agreeable enough after a Winter transit through the frozen steppes of Siberia. Major COLLINS passed through the various trying experiences of his journey with the same energy that prompted its conception. He is always an intelligent and happy-tempered guide and companion, and seems to have felt that the good repute of the great American people was, for the time being, in his hands.

The advantages of the Amoor country require a prophetic eye to discover them; at present, though there are some American houses of business established at Nikolawsky, the scantiness of the population and the severity of the long Winters operate very unfavorably on its claims to notice, though the Russian Government, by a judicious system of colononization, the concession of free trade, &c., is evidently anxious to bring forward and advance its natural resources. The sanguine mind of Major COLLINS, however, sees all obstacles overcome—steamboats plowing the waters of the Amoor, and its banks scoved by railroads and telegraph lines. The uncertain duration of deep-sea lines of the electric telegraph has again brought forward the proposition for a land line to encompass the globe, whose course must traverse this region. The Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Russia, have all made the necessary concessions, and it only requires a glance at COLTON'S excellent map, prefixed to this volume, to see at once the magnitude of the enterprise and its certain prospect of success, as far as the absence of natural obstacles is concerned.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOL, THE FAMILY AND THE CHURCH. By CATHARINE E. BEECHER, author of "Common Sense Applied to Religion," &c. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is a curious, and, to many who are fond of polemic discussion, an interesting book. Never was a work more strongly marked with the personality of the authoress. As the eldest and only unmarried child of a large family, and since for nearly forty years engaged in educating mothers and teachers, no one can be better versed in the prevalent systems of youthful training, or be more impressed with a sense of its importance than Miss BEECHER. The result of all her thought and experience takes shape in this volume in the form of an indignant protest against the theory of total depravity of the human race, by any transmission or imputation whatever, as applied to children. After some of the earlier chapters, in which the disadvantages and dangerous consequences of the Puritan methods of religious training founded on that dogma are exemplified from actual experience, the work becomes a severely logical attack on the ecclesiastical polity of all denominations who recognize a conviction of the innate total depravity of man's nature as the foundation of their system. Miss BEECHER evidently enjoys controversy, and certainly wields a fluent and ready pen. The second portion of the volume is taken up with correspondence from bishops, doctors of divinity, Roman Catholic priests, Methodist theological professors, &c., to whom she had applied for authentic statements of their churches' belief, and critical opinions on her own. As she manages to differ from them *all*, each letter is accompanied by a rejoinder, in which the lady has at least the last word. The end that she finally reaches is a preference for and adoption of the less exclusive practice of the Protestant Episcopal Church, according to which all children are assumed to be young Christians, and are treated as proper objects for religious instruction, without the necessity being insisted on of a spasmodic emotive experience in each individual; though even here the theory of the Church is more rigid than its actual working, and Miss BEECHER'S views are stigmatized by one of its dignitaries as "Pelagianism." When she escapes from the briars and thorns of theological controversy, her views are marked by enlarged liberal tendencies and sound good sense, as a short extract will show. Speaking of the proper sphere of woman's labor, she says:

"When the ministers of religion shall teach that obedience to the laws of health, in eating, drinking and sleeping, is a part of religion as much as going to church and private prayer; when they teach that amusement, properly regulated, is a religious duty for both old and young, instead of a sinful waste of time; when they teach that a woman who is training a child or servant to be an intelligent and beautiful cook is giving her a part of her religious education; when they teach parents that by a strong and steady government, combined with tender love and sympathy, they are workers together with the Holy Spirit, in regenerating a child; when multitudes of other duties now scarcely alluded to in many pulpits, are placed on an equality with prayer-meetings and missionary operations—then we shall find woman's professions made as scientific, honorable and lucrative as law, medicine, and divinity; and when this ensues, women will no longer need to seek the professions of men, because she will be in such great demand, and receive such liberal honor and emolument in her own."

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, ITS AUTHORS AND CAUSES. By JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. 8vo. New-York: FOLLET, FOSTER & Co.

The name of the author will recall at once the party with which he was identified, and furnish a key to the treatment of his subject in this handsome volume. It is a history of the rebellion and its preliminary steps, and of the causes, both remote and near, that made it possible. It meets out severe justice to the men whose agency was effectual in starting it. The work forms a valuable digest for reference of the Congressional action on Slavery and its kindred topics for the last twenty years, being prepared by one who was himself a main actor in the scenes he describes.

—The anonymous authoress of the *Schonberg-Cotta Family* achieved a success in that work that has set publishers on the *qui vive* for her future works. Several editions, both English and American, have been disposed of, and the demand still continues so great that Mr. M. W. DODD announces the preparation of a superior impression, elegantly printed on tinted laid paper, illustrated and bound in a new and elegant style. He has also secured the priority of possession (which, by the courtesy of the trade, is understood to stand in the place of copyright) of her new work, *Lights and Shadows of the Early Dawn, or Christian Life in England in the Olden Time*, and now has it ready for delivery, in a similar style to the first issue of the *Schonberg-Cotta Family*.

Prisoners of War and Other Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication which I beg your permission to make through the TIMES, is one which I honestly believe merits the attention not only of the public, but of the Government. I beg to take a single one of our prisons as a specimen, not on account of the number of prisoners there, but in consequence of its notoriety. At Fort LaFayette, in the harbor of New-York, are something over one hundred prisoners, who are held upon almost as many different charges. There are political prisoners, prisoners of war,—that is regular soldiers of the Confederate Army,—citizens of the rebel States who were captured as mere sympathizers with the rebellion, prisoners from the rebel navy, blockade-runners, passengers on their way to Dixie captured on blockade-runners, bounty brokers, bounty jumpers, spies, thieves, &c.

All men respect an open and fair foe, who is a regular soldier of the Confederate army, or an officer or soldier of the Confederate Navy. No odds what we may think of his cause, no odds what our prejudices are against him as a soldier of a bad cause, we still may feel that he is an honest man, who, by his own private convictions, or by the persuasion of demagogues, has been induced to take up arms against his country.

By these I do not mean theiving bushwhackers, who belong to no army, but banditti-fashion, lay in covert places and murder friend or foe who may unsuspectingly pass. Nay, these scoundrels do not stop at the robbery and murder of men, but defenceless women and children find no mercy at their hands. Naval bushwhackers there are also—*pirates*, in fact, who, without authority from the rebel Government, band together to prey on our commerce, and who burn and kill indiscriminately, and if one of our cruisers should capture them they claim to belong to the regular navy of the C. S. Those who *are bona fide* soldiers and sailors, whether officers or privates of the Confederate army or navy, can easily show their status by orders, commissions, or in case these cannot be had, then through flag of truce they can easily procure the authenticated evidence of their position from Richmond.

The capture and removal North of peaceful citizens, who, though they may sympathize with their neighbors who are struggling in the field, except when it is necessary to hold hostages of that class, is not only uneconomical, but injurious to the *morale* of our country's cause. Such men there are at Fort Lafayette, as also at other prisons, who by age, physical disability and gross ignorance, are harmless as so many old women, and ought not to be held, an expense to the Government and an injury to their helpless families at home.

The political prisoners, while generally worthless as soldiers, are the dangerous instruments of revolution, who have done, while at liberty in the North, everything in their power to divide and distract the people—producing a revolutionary party in our midst, and who employ themselves in prison to slander and misrepresent the Government, and urge and keep up the determination of repentant prisoners to maintain a continued hostile front to the authority of the United States. These men living and born in the North, being protected by its laws and enjoying all the advantages of liberty and free institutions, still travel from one place to another, counseling Copperhead opposition to the Government—demagogues, who to hear themselves talk and to stir up civil war and bloodshed, prowl about like ravening wolves, seeking whom they may devour. Such fellows should be tried, and, if found guilty, should be sent either to the Dry Tortugas, or put out of the country instanter. Imprisonment to some of the worthless scamps is a godsend, as it enables them to live at the public expense in comparative comfort.

The next class to which I beg to call your attention is the blockade-runners, who belong to no army and to many nations. Of all the classes of prisoners held by the United States these are the most contemptible in a moral point of view, yet whose actions deserve exemplary punishment. To understand this class it is necessary to examine its composition. These men claim to be acting under the authority of the Confederate Government generally, but all who are correctly informed know this to be the veriest "bosh." There was a time when the Confederate Government sent out officers of the Confederate navy to engage in running in needful supplies, but that practice was soon abandoned, because it was found that every advantage was taken of the Government, and now only a few men and a few ships of this contraband line have any authority from Richmond. The business is conducted thus: Companies are formed in Mobile, Charleston, Augusta, Atlanta, Savannah and Wilmington. These companies are composed of mercantile and steamship capitalists, and generally own a sufficient number of vessels to bear the loss of one-third or the half of them, and in every instance the aggregate profits of these companies is enormous. They are connected with houses in the Northern cities of the United States and in Europe, mostly in Liverpool, England.

These companies employ only steam craft, while the schooners employed on the coast of Florida, Alabama and Texas generally belong to the masters who have heretofore been coasters or pilots. The steamers are usually officered by the former men who were engaged in the steam lines from our Northern cities to Southern ports, ranging from Norfolk to Matagorda Bay. A majority of these men, *i. e.* captains and engineers, are men of Northern birth, and very frequently their families are now in the Northern States.

The crews are composed of men who have run out of the Confederate States to avoid conscription, and while they, *in talk, are rampant Southern patriots*, they have not had moral or physical courage to defend their treason. These men, when caught, claim to be English, French, Spanish and other subjects, unless the imposture is exposed, and then they claim the protection of the Confederate Government, and our authorities receive and treat them as honorable prisoners of war.

If there is a despicable class of men operating against the Government, and who merit no mercy at our hands, it is this one. Even Mr. DAVIS and the people of the South despise them, although they have rendered the rebel Government such vital service that he cannot afford to throw them off. Here they enjoy in our prisons every luxury, which they are enabled to purchase with the plentiful supply of money they have coined out of the necessities of the families of Southern soldiers, and against the laws and interests of a Government to whom they owe everything of liberty or property they ever had.

The crews are composed not only of renegade rebels who prey on the miseries of their brothers, but quite a number of men found in the South, of foreign birth, and who, after having voted in the South for years, on capture, claim to be foreign subjects, and at once begin a correspondence with the British and other foreign Ministers. Now and then there is a *real* British subject who has shipped on a blockader from Nassau or some other British port. These men, having no interest in our affairs, are not culpable to any considerable extent, and ought to be sent home at once, since we shall never do more than hold them at public expense until the war is over.

The men found on the blockaders as passengers are generally supercargoes, and in many instances are partners in the blockade companies, and ought to be held to the last, not exchanged, and be punished by a residence at Dry Tortugas.

There are men now at Fort Warren and at Fort Lafayette who have been captured several times, and exchanged, to repeat their crimes, and yet by false swearing and other devices, they secure either paroles or discharges, and like the dog return to their vomit.

Again there are found some Northern classes; these are either civilians or soldiers, officers or agents of the United States, guilty or charged with various misdemeanors and malfeasances against the military or civil authorities. These men generally adhere to the Government in sentiment, and ought to be tried and acquitted or convicted in the proper court and the proper disposition made of them, so as to relieve the Government of any further expense than is absolutely necessary.

There is yet another class that merits particular notice. These are poor, honest and ignorant men, who have been conscripted into the Southern army, and who have allowed themselves to be captured rather than fight against the Union. They do not wish to be exchanged, but would prefer service in the United States army, and stand ready to enter the same when an opportunity shall present itself. It is a moral pity to allow these men to rot in prison, when they will not only make good and loyal citizens, but good soldiers. Now and then one of them may prove false and deceive us, but better so than that one good man, one Southern citizen who still loves the flag, institutions and laws of his country, should be held a prisoner under a misapprehension; and I beg to suggest through you the appointment of some responsible and prudent agent to go through these various prisons, so as to converse with these men individually, and report to a proper board the names of such as ought to be examined with a view to release.

ELLIOTT.

Fit Men for Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With great interest, as an American, have I read your editorial in the issue of the 2d inst., upon "The Public Service and the Public Weal," in connection with the refusal of Mr. MOSES TAYLOR to accept the very important office offered to him by the Government; offered to him, because of his position in your community as a man of wealth and of practical ability, offered to him, also, I am sure, from a desire to enlist in the service of the Government just such men as Mr. TAYLOR, whose mere acceptance of the office would have given a public confidence in the Government and a support to the able Secretary of the Treasury, both of which are at this moment of our national peril greatly needed.

He has refused; refused, as many another able man of wealth and position has refused on other occasions in our Northern States to serve in what you so justly call "the most important of human pursuits," the government of the land. We are full of similar examples in this City, and in every other at the North. You perform a public duty in criticising this state of things, and administering a proper rebuke to the class of able and wealthy gentlemen. You have done this with delicacy and truth, and if you can awaken such men to a sense of their duty to their country and Government, you will have well exercised the great influence of the public press.

You take this occasion to contrast our condition in this respect with that of England and of the South. With both of these latter people the best men are found in office—not always the richest—but men of a class that makes legislation its profession, and who devote their time to it for the sake of the honor and fame it brings, without reference to the pay. You have well described the character of our incumbents of high public offices—men, generally, of scanty education, without experience, frequently needy, and absorbed in the task of bettering their own condition instead of the public weal. The result with us is inefficiency, and a low tone in our legislative and executive action. For this we must earnestly seek a remedy. To save the country, we must have the best men in power. Inferior, ordinary men never carried a nation through a great crisis, and most assuredly will our empire be broken and our country fall into fragments if mediocrity be long kept at the helm. The ablest men must rally to the rescue, and be placed in office—not alone in one like your Assistant Treasurership, but to all the important places in the Government. If a man like Mr. Moses Taylor accepts a place under the Administration he must be sure of finding himself associated with others, who, with similar ability in their respective spheres, have accepted office with the same high and disinterested motives as he has. If he finds himself immediately thrown in contact with such men as you rightly say now fill the public places, he becomes disgusted and discouraged—he can have no sympathy with such men, and his best efforts for the public good are weak and futile. To induce men like Mr. TAYLOR to accept the labors of public life, we must see to it that they have fit associates. To insure the public election of able and great men to our high offices of trust and power, as is always the case at the South and in England we must make the Right of Suffrage valued and appreciated by every man. Let it be a Right to work for, and it will no longer be worthless in his eyes. Let every man esteem voting as a privilege, and it will be raised from the dust where it now lies trampled and abused. "*Let no man vote who cannot read, write, and earn his own living.*"

It I could read those few words in the statutes of the United States, I would give my life and all I possess in this world! Then would our country be redeemed and great. Then would our best men be placed in power by their own constituenly, and mediocrity be dethroned. In Switzerland no man can vote who does not write with his own hand the name of the candidate he prefers—no printed ballots are allowed. Cannot we be allowed even this method? We have abused the great principle of Universal Suffrage. Your own city is a sad proof of this fact. Cease not to lift your voice and your pen upon this great question!

G. H. S.

BOSTON, Aug. 4, 1864.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An interesting discovery has just been made at Angerville, in a property belonging to M. BERRYER. A laborer in digging brought to light a stone coffin, in the form of an angel, containing the remains of a human skeleton reduced to dust. Several articles of value were likewise in the coffin. M. BERRYER, unfortunately, was not at once apprised of the discovery. But he succeeded in recovering a large bronze bowl, beautifully sculptured; the fragments of a silver basin, completely oxydised; a large chased gold ring, but wanting the stone which had been set in it (this was a work of the Lower Empire;) a very large horn comb, richly ornamented; some broken glass vessels; and a coin of the realm of the Emperor GRATIAN. This coffin, discovered not far from a very ancient road, appears not to have been alone. M. BERRYER has given orders to dig the ground all round, to discover whether it was not a burial place at the last period of Roman dominion in Gaul.

—The case of LEVY *vs.* BARTLETT, heard in the Sheriff's Court, London, a few days ago, was an action to recover £2, value of a dress, alleged to have been damaged by some paint in defendant's shop. It appeared that the plaintiff went to the shop of the defendant, a cheesemonger, and on entering her dress swept against the newly-painted doorpost. A shopman called, "Mind the paint." Thereupon she caused herself to be painted upon the other side. There was no written notice up that the paint was wet. His Honor censured the defendant, who was bound to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his customers entering for a lawful purpose. The plea that the plaintiff's crinoline was exceedingly large was a bad plea. She might reply she was entitled to follow the prevailing fashion. If a tradesman wishes to protect himself particularly, he ought to put up a notice, "No ladies with large crinolines served in this shop."—Verdict for plaintiff, with costs.

—"A calculation has been made," says the *Salut Public* of Lyons, "on the subject of crinolines, which is worthy of attention. Those dresses, in fact, require three metres more material than the ordinary ones. As no less than twenty millions of ladies' dresses are made every year in France, the additional quantity used is sixty millions of metres, which, taken at the average price of two francs a metre, makes a sum of one hundred and twenty millions of francs. In addition, must be mentioned two extra petticoats required for those ample dresses, and the material for which costs 120 millions more. The steel cages must be also taken into account, and as they cannot be estimated at less than 15fr. each, a further sum of 150 millions must be added. These three sums together make a tribute of 390 millions, or about one-fifth of the State Budget, paid to a ridiculous and inconvenient fashion."

—M. FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO, having dedicated to Gen. GARIBALDI the 13th volume of his masterly translation of SHAKESPEARE, has recently received from the Italian hero the following letter: MY YOUNG FRIEND: The VICTOR HUGOS have always a right to do what they like with my name, for they will never use it but for a good purpose. At all events, I can only accept your dedication as a vow that we make together for the liberty of our two countries, and for the alliance with that mighty people which may be one of the lights of civilization when it shall remember that it kindled the flame which you have made to shine anew, and which is named—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. I shake hands with your illustrious father and yourself. G. GARIBALDI. MONS. FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO, Guernsey.

—A magnificent diamond bracelet, and a pair of diamond ear-ings, of the richest and costliest design, with an appropriate inscription, recording the occasion of the gift and the names of the donors, engraved on vellum, were presented to Mlle. TITIENS, at her residence in the Regent's Park, recently. The distinguished party presenting the gift represented a large body of notabilities in the fashionable world, who were subscribers to the token to the illustrious *artiste*. They were headed by the Countess of Lincoln, who was accompanied by the Lady SANDYS, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Wilton, Major BLAKE, and Mr. BLIGH, M. P.

—M. DANCEL, in a paper read to the Paris Academy of Sciences, has directed attention to the importance of water as a cause of obesity. He narrated two experiments—one on a lean horse, from whose diet per day 3 lbs. of oats were subtracted, while it was provided with abundance of water, into which a pound of bran was put. In the cours of 27 days it increased about 36 lbs. in weight. In the same regiment, an exceedingly fat mare, that could hardly carry its rider, was reduced from an allowance of 60 litres of water per day to 15, and speedily lost its obesity, resuming its former vigor.

—Considerable consternation prevailed at a railway station not a hundred miles from Peterborough, England, a short time since—a young lady of great expectations having eloped in the night and reached the station, seven miles off, on foot. The companion of her flight was a man more than twice her age, and of a very inferior position in life. By the time the distracted parents reached the station, the ill-advised couple had fled, and left no trace behind. The distress of the mother baffled all description, one fit of hysterics succeeding another until the most serious result was apprehended.

—Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, ("Tom Brown,") according to the *Court Journal*, has declined to become a candidate for Finsbury at the next election. In a letter announcing this determination he says: "I have given up the idea of standing; upon careful inquiry I found that the expenses could not be reckoned at less than £1,000. I have no right to spend such a sum for such a purpose; but were I a rich man, to whom the expense would be a matter of indifference, I should hesitate on public grounds before giving in to a system which I believe to be injurious to the country."

— The Berlin correspondent of the *Herald* says: "The rumor has spread that the author of the dispatches in the *Morning Post* has been discovered, and that legal proceedings will be taken against him. According to this rumor the culprit is an official, who served under the former Minister, AUERSWALD, but was afterwards discharged on account of misconduct, and has now availed himself of his acquaintance of Prussian state affairs to annoy the Government."

—"Among the recreations," says the *Presse*, "of the guests at the Palace of Fantainbleau during the late stay of the Count there, was the formation of a society for boating called the 'Bébé Club,' comprising the persons privileged to row on the lake in the park. The Princess MURAT was chosen as lady-president, and an elegant costume was fixed on to be worn by the members. The club was to meet yesterday at the Château de Buzenval (Seine-et-Oise), the residence of Prince MURAT."

—From the forty-second report of the Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, it appears that there was an increase in committals in 1863 over those of 1862 of 5½ per cent., and in the number of individuals of 2 per cent. On the 1st of January, 1862, there were in jails, 2,916 prisoners; on the same day of 1863, 3,055; and of 1864, 3,023. The *daily* average of prisoners stands higher than in any of the five preceding years, and results nearly to the number reached in 1857.

—At Paris the other day, an autograph of TASSO was sold, written by the poet of the "Gerusalemme Liberata," in the twenty-sixth year of his age. It is worded as follows: "I, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge to have received from ABRAHAM LEVI 25 lire, for which he holds in pledge a sword of my father's, six shirts, four sheets, and two table covers. March 2, 1570. TORQUATO TASSO."

—Mr. DICKENS, says the *Reader*, was understood to have published his late serials on his own account, but a rather confident statement is current that his publishers, Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL, have bought the copyright of *Our Mutual Friend*. The fortunate author receives, they say, £12,000—£6,000 on the issue of the first, and the remaining moiety on the completion of the tale.

—"As soon," says the *France*, "as the news of the happy arrival of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN at Mexico, as well as the enthusiastic reception made to their Majesties in the new capital, became known to the Emperor of the French, His Majesty charged the Empress to transmit his warmest congratulations to the Archduchess SOPHIA, the mother of the Emperor of Mexico."

—Messrs. MOXON are about to issue, at Christmas, the first volume of a series of pocket poems, to which the best writers of the day will be invited to contribute. Mr. TENNYSON will furnish the first volume, which will be a selection from his works, together with one or two unpublished pieces.

— The question whether a theatrical manager has the right to refuse the entrance into the theatre to a venomous critic, has recently been tried in Berlin. The court, after long deliberation, came to the decision that no one is to be excluded who pays for his ticket—not even a critic.

—The Italian sculptor, VELA, has received a letter from Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Plenipotentiary in Paris, commissioning him to execute a colossal statue in bronze of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS for the Empress EUGENIE, which is to be erected in some public square.

—Miss BRADDON is announced to begin a new novel in an early number of the *St. James Magazine*, and WILKIE COLLINS will soon begin one in the *Cornhill*. The July number of the *Cornhill* contained the first chapters of a tale by Miss EVANS.

—"Cousin Phillis," the story which lately appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and has been attributed to Miss THACKERAY, was written by Mrs. GASKELL, who is announced as about contributing a new novel to the same publication.

— Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co. announce "A Book of Golden Deeds" by Miss YONGE, a record of such acts as exhibit the highest degree of unselfishness. They also announce a "Book of Ballads," by Mr. ALLINGHAM.

—The widow of CHERUBINI died a few days since at Neuilly, aged 91. She was accompanied to the grave by some of the few surviving comrades of her illustrious husband—A. AUBER among the number.

—M. RENAN is said to have accepted an offer of a chair in Belgium equal in every respect to the one he held at the College de France. Meanwhile he is busy with his *Life of Mary* and *Life of Paul*.

—Mr. BERRYER, the noted French advocate, is expected to be in London at the end of October or beginning of November on a visit to Lord BROUGHAM, and the English bar mean to invite him to a banquet.

—The "History of Publishers," on which WILLIAM CHAMBERS, the author-publisher, has been engaged more than two years, will soon appear in two octavo volumes, profusely illustrated.

—MOURAVIEFF, by a recent decree, declared every master who may be guilty of speaking any other language than Russian to his servants liable to a fine of 300 rubles.

—Madame RISTORI has been playing for two nights at the Theatre Lyrique in Paris, appearing in *Medea* and *Maria Stuarda*.

—The Empress JOSEPHINE, NAPOLEON's first wife, is to have a statue in Paris, on the square before the Alma Bridge.

—At the Alfieri Theatre in Paris, an opera has lately been played, which has the strange title of "Ourang Outang."

—There is a proposal to plant trees on the Thames embankment very thickly, so as to make it a fine boulevard.

—LAMARTINE and M. DUMAS are among the contributors to a new journal started in Paris, *Le Journal Letteraire*.

—LONGFELLOW's Poems have been published in a new and elegant illustrated edition by BELL & DALDY, of London.

—Mlle. PATTI is to receive 3,500fr. for one evening's performance at Boulogne next month.

—It is stated that the Clifton House, on the Canada side at Niagara Falls, has recently been purchased, together with the Zimmerman place near by, by JOHN T. BUSH, late proprietor of the International at the Falls. Mr. BUSH paid $50,000 in Canada funds for the property.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 6, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115	50	Erie Railway	112¼
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅛	100	do	112⅛
75,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	108⅛	100	do	112⅜
10,000	do	108⅜	100	do	112¼
30,000	do	108¼	50	Erie Pref.	110¾
40,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr.C.	94¼	100	Hud. Riv. R.	130¼
5,000	do	94	100	do	130⅛
35,000	do	94⅛	200	do..b30	130¾
5,000	M. 6s iss. to H.& St. J. R.	85	200	do	130⅜
			25	Stonington R.	135
40,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅜	300	Reading R.	134¼
10,000	do..b10	51	200	do	134⅞
10,000	Erie 3d M. B.	130⅛	500	do	135
1,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st	114	600	do..b30	135⅛
5,000	M.C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	139	200	do	135¼
			50	do	134
3,000	Alton & T.H. 2d M. Pref.	93	500	do	135
			100	Mich. Cen. R.	139
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103	50	do	139⅛
5,000	Cl. & To. S. F. B.	115½	100	do..b10	139
11,000	do	115	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	89¾
5,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	135	300	do..b15	90¼
			100	do	89⅞
10,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	115	100	do..b3	90
2,000	Mar. 2d M. B.	52½	100	Ill. Cen. Scrip.	129¾
2,000	At. & G. W. 1st M Ohio Div.	99	200	do	129½
			500	do	129
75	Metrop. Gas.	125	200	do..b30	129¾
50	Canton Co.	37¼	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	112⅛
100	do..b30	37⅜	300	do	112¾
100	Gunnell Gold	4	200	do..b10	113
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	208	200	do..b30	113⅛
100	Cen. Coal Co.	59	300	do	112⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	57⅛	35	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
100	do	58	100	Chi. & N. W.	57⅛
100	do	58⅛	150	do	57¼
200	Quick. Min. Co.	78¾	250	Chi. & N. W. Pref	91
200	do..b3	79	100	do..b10	91
200	do	79⅛	100	do..b10	91⅛
100	do	79¼	100	do	90⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	46⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	132
500	do	46¼	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	113
50	Cen. Am. Tran.	102	100	do	113⅛
100	Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	180	50	do	113¼
30	N. Y. Cen. R.	131	200	P., F. W. & C.	114¼
100	do	130⅞	200	do	114⅛
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	68	100	do..b10	114⅛
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	46	100	Alt. & T. H. R. b15	63¼

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	259⅜	400	Michigan South'n.	90¾
100	Erie Railway	112⅜	1000	Pittsburgh R.	113¼

MONDAY, AUG. 8—A. M.

The Public Debt of the United States on the 30th June, 1863, as officially reported, amounted

to	$1,098,793,181
On 28th June, 1864	1,740,036,689
Adding requisitions of all sorts to 5th July, 1864	52,830,351
The amount stood July 5	$1,792,867,040
Increase in one year and five days	694,073,850
Average per diem	1,875,875

The public debt on the incoming of the new Secretary on the 5th of July, with everything included to that date, stood as above in the sum

total of	$1,792,864,040
And on 2d August	1,827,492,170
Increase in 28 days	$34,628,130
Average per diem, thus far	1,236,719

This comparatively low average is, no doubt, owing, in good part, to the absence of the complete requisitions for the service of the month of July, which will appear in subsequent weekly statements of August. But it is not the less true that the progressive increase of the Public Debt is being favorably influenced by the new Internal Revenue Law, and that this influence, in its full measure, is yet to be felt.

There is so much unfairness and persistent misrepresentation of the daily increase of the Public Debt and aggregate cost of the War, not only by the Opposition press, but by some of the daily papers professedly in the support of the Administration, that we cannot forbear to call attention to the manner in which they work out results to suit their arguments, by taking single or isolated (and of course exceptional) weeks. Thus they charge that the closing week in July and to 2d of August shows a daily average for the seven days of *Three Millions*, and from this assume that the daily expenses of the War are "from three to four millions." They neither take into the account, nor make the slightest reference to the fact that for the three weeks previous the schedules of the Department show an increase of only $12,656,524 for the twenty-one days. Thus:

July 5	$1,792,867,040
July 26	1,805,523,564
Increase Friday $600,000, or	$12,656,524

The Foreign Trade of the week was active in Import entries, but generally dull in the sales of Foreign merchandise from store. A large portion of the new entries passes into Bonded Warehouses, whence there is a considerable reëxport of some of the leading articles for a better market. Including this reëxport and nearly seven millions Domestic Produce, the Export clearances of the week are $8,236,012, the largest sum ever registered at New-York for a single week. The purchase and transmission of United States 5-20 and other Bonds to Europe during the week were also unusually heavy, and contributed to the market for Exchange a large additional amount of Bills on London and the Continent. The Exports of Specie have consequently almost entirely ceased, for the time being, and although the speculation in the Gold Room is kept up, its support is neither from the Bankers in the Foreign Trade nor for Customs, the latter being but partially in excess of the daily Gold Interest payments from the Sub-Treasury. The week was unusually prolific of adverse Military and Political rumors, which are always used in the Gold Room for at least all they are worth, if not a good deal more. At one time there were rumors of an opposite character, of the surrender or capture of HOOD's Rebel Army at Atlanta, which were of course quite as unreasonable as the "three column" march the other day on Chambersburgh, and the later "withdrawal" of GRANT's Army from Petersburgh and Richmond. The ultimate difference in Gold from Saturday week is 3½ ℔ cent., or 259½ against 256 ℔ cent.

The Money Market worked very steady through the week at 7 ℔ cent. The Stock Exchange, with the exception of U. S. Bonds, which were very active, and a steady investment demand for the Railway Mortgages, was generally dull, the Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation leaving off at about the same figures as on the close of the previous week. The feeling was partially better late on Saturday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	256@251@261¾@259⅜
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 5-20 years	108¾@107@110⅛@108⅜
New-York Central	130⅛@130¾xd.
New-York and Erie	112¼@112⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	110@110⅜
Rock Island	113¾@113¾
Michigan Southern	89¼@90¾
Michigan Central	139⅛@139
Toledo	132⅞@133xd.
Illinois Central	129@130
Hudson River	133@131
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	113⅛@113⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	116@115
Chicago and North Western	53¼@57¼
Almaden Quicksilver	80@79⅛
Mariposa Gold	48@46⅜
Cumberland	59@60⅛
Reading	136@136⅛

After the steamer's mails for Europe on Saturday, were made up, there was less buoyancy in U. S. 5-20s, and part of the rapid advance of Friday was lost at the Stock Exchange Board. After the Board there was a good Street demand at 108½ ℔ cent. The 6s of 1881 rose at the Board to 106½; subsequently, on the Street, the quotation was 106½@106⅝ ℔ cent. Treasury Certificates steady at 94@94½ ℔ cent., and the Railway Bonds generally firm. The Railway Shares were quiet at the Regular Board, and generally dull at the decline of Friday Afternoon, but at the Open Board and on the Street there was a recovery in the tone of the market, and at 2 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the figures at 4 o'clock on Friday. The Brokers continue to make half a holiday of Saturday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106¼	106¼	Mich. Central	138⅜	139
U. S. 5-20's	110	108⅜	Mich. Southern	89¼	90⅜
N. Y. Central	131	130⅜	Illinois Cen.	128¾	130
Erie	112¾	112⅝	Pittsburgh	112	113⅛
Erie Preferred	110⅜	110⅜	Fort Wayne	115	115
Hudson	130	131	Rock Island	113⅛	113¾
Canton	36¾	37⅛	Reading	134	136⅛
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	94⅜	Quicksilver	79⅝	79⅜
Toledo	133	133	Cum'land Coal.	58	60⅜
Northwest	56¾	57¼	Mariposa	46⅜	46¼
Ohio & M. Certfs	51	51⅜	N. West Pref.	90⅜	91

The fluctuations in Gold were not very wide, notwithstanding the repetition of old, and the invention of new rumors from Washington and other military quarters. The market was 260¾@261½@259¾@260½@259½ ℔ cent. The Specie shipments of the day and week are only $90,111.

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	American Exchange	116
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	116
Merchants'	105	Shoe & Leather	106
Mechanics'	116	Continental	101
Commerce	106	St. Nicholas	100
Mech. Bk'ng Asso.	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	132	Al. & T. H. 2d In.	83
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. firsts	103
Erie 1sts, '68	112	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	100
Erie 2ds, '79	128	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Erie 3ds, '83	130	Gal. & Chi. extended	121
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	116
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	114	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114¾
Harlem 3ds, '68	103	N. J. Cen. 1sts	101
Mich. C. '69 & '72	134	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	126
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	138½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	113
Chi. B. & Quincy	130	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87½
Mich. S. 2ds	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65
Ill. Cen. '75	130	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	115
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114	Atlantic & G. W.	99¼
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	93		

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,934,693 11, including for Customs $163,000; total payments, $1,508,272 21; and 7-30 Notes $49,950; total balance, $19,046,857,42.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $4,545,260, against $3,988,556 same week last season. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $8,236,012, against $3,358,498 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $90,000, against $477,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $658,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 6th August, inst., by our weekly statements amount

to	$150,510,198
Against 1863 (monthly)	110,918,964
Increase to date	$39,591,234

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 3d

August to	$120,898,736
Against same time, 1863	108,786,477
Increase to date	$12,112,259

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 6th of August, amounts

to	$30,916,000
Against same time 1863	26,237,000
Increase to date	$4,679,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 6th of August, amount

to	$46,849,251
Against same time 1863	30,158,783
Increase at New-York alone	$16,690,474

The Michigan Southern Road earned in July,

1864	$279,129
1863	188,141
Increase	$90,088

Or nearly 50 ℔ cent.

The Rock Island Road earned in July,

1864	$195,103
1863	140,563
Increase	$54,535

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad earnings for the month of July

1864, were	$28,606
1863, were	14,582
Increase	$14,023

The Chicago and Alton Railroad earnings for the fourth week in July,

1864, were	$55,000
1863, were	44,000
Increase	$11,000
For month of July, 1864	$215,680
For month of July, 1863	164,102
Increase	$51,577
Earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	$522,509
Earnings from Jan 1 to June 30, 1863	715,504
Increase in 1863 over corresponding period in 1862	192,994
Earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1864	998,004
Increase in 1864 over corresponding period in 1863	282,499

The Profits of Coal Mining.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The *Locust Dale Coal Company* declared, on the 1st instant, a dividend of five per cent. on their paid capital of $2,000,000. This concern is entirely unknown to the speculating public, having never been put on the stock board. It was organized about the 1st of April last, by a company of gentlemen familiar with the trade, and for their own investment. The mines are in Schuylkill County, Penn., on what is known there as the "Mammoth vein," the coal from which is of the purest quality of anthracite; and the works of this company are of the most substantial and permanent kind. The dividend is really the result of three months work—the month of July having been nearly lost in strikes at the mines, and on the Reading Railroad. The board is composed of the following gentlemen: GEO. H. POTTS, New-York, President; and GEO. B. UPTON, ADDISON CHILD, S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, and J. WILEY EDMONDS, all of Boston.

C. B. C.

We publish the above *puff* of one of the new Coal Companies in Pennsylvania, not doubting the substantial truth of the statement, which may, in some degree, serve to explain the extortionate profits now being realized by both the old and new Corporations engaged in Anthracite Coal mining. Such profits, however, may not last very many years to justify the high premiums being paid on the shares of these Companies, whose finandial ups and downs we have known in a few years past to be as sudden and extreme as many of the Western Railways.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 43 bbls. of Ashes, 11,948 bbls. Flour, 227 bbls. and 521 bags Corn Meal, 87,893 bushels Wheat, 110,324 bushels Corn, 375 bushels Rye, 33,166 bushels Oats, 465 pkgs. Provisions, and 436 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues dull and irregular in price.

COTTON—Is in fair request and much higher. Middlings. $1 75@$1 76 ℔ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,650 bales.

FISH—The demand is good, and prices favor sellers. We quote: Dry Cod at $8@$9 ℔ cwt., No. 1 Mackerel at $19@$20, No. 2 do. at $14 50@$17, and No. 3 do. at $11@$13 50 ℔ bbl., Smoked Herring at 57c.@60c. for scaled, and 35c.@40c, for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, and prices of really desirable lots of fresh ground, especially medium grades, have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales since our last amount to 22,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State $9 80@$10 60, chiefly at $10@10 25, and for September delivery at $11. Round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$10 75.

Superfine State and Western, ℔ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 60
Extra State	9 80	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 20	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 75	@13 00
Extra Gennessee	10 60	@12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is quiet but steady to-day. Sales since our last 1300 bbls., at $10 45@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 30@$14 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales 600 bbls. extra at $9 85@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$10 50—the latter a fancy price—per bbl. Sales 175 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand to-day, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Caloric, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request; prime Spring has been firm in price, but all other kinds have been quoted quite heavy and unsettled. Sales have been made since our last of 91,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 57@$2 63, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, at $2 48@$2 56; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 42@$2 45; Milwaukee Club, $2 28@$2 41; Chicago Spring, at $2 23@$2 40 ℔ bushel. Corn has been plenty and heavy, to-day. Sales since our last, 94,000 bushels, at $1 55@$1 56 for mixed Western, $1 70@$1 82, nearly all at $1 70 for White Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues quite dull at $1 95@$2 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 98c.@$1; Western, at 99c.@$1, and very choice at $1 02 State at 99c.@$1, cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in more request at $1 35@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 75@$1 90 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at 15c.@29c., for poor to prime, and 30c.@31c. for very choice, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 18,164 hides and 30 bales do.; sales, 8,200 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co.; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, 23 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 22 ℔s., private terms; 685 Dry West Indies, 23 ℔s., 18½c.@22c., as they run; 500 City Slaughters, 70 ℔s., 16½c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 686,700 (same time last year 455,300—year before, 380,000), and 1,075 bales. The stock consists of 363,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 86,000 Dry Rio Grande; 48,900 Dry Orinoco; 101,000 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 16,300 Dry Central America, &c.: 30,000 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 2,500 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 7,000 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 23,500 Dry African; 2,500 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 5,500 Wet Salted California; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 3,000 Wet Salted Western; 1,075 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry from manufacturers and Eastern dealers continues very light, and both State and Western purchasers are taking only only limited supplies—at prices about a half cent lower than the highest point attained during last month. The receipts from tanneries continue small for the season, as the drouth of the past sixty days is now being felt in most of the tanning districts. *Oak Sole* has been in limited request, at unchanged and firm prices. Week's receipts of sole leather about 24,000 sides." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 55c.@57c.; Oak light Cropped, Good, 61c.@63c.; Oak middle, Cropped, Good, 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 46c.@47c., Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock California, Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock, 'Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 40c.@43c.; Hemlock Orinoco & B. A. Poor, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—Is in request and held firmly.

NAVAL STORES—Are in very moderate demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 50@$3 65 per gallon. Tar at $18@20 ℔ bbl. Resin at $42@56 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@51½c.; Refined Petroleum at 88c.@88c., free, and 82½c.@83½c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request and prices have been unsettled. Sales since our last, 4,400 bbls., at $38 25@$39, for New Mess; $35 50@$36 for Old Mess; $36@$37 for Prime Mess; and $35 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 17c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@24c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔.; sales of 315 packages. Bacon continues inactive and unsettled. Lard is in good demand and dearer; sales since our last 3,850 tcs. and bbls. at 21c.@22½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues inactive at $26@$30 for Extra Mess; $19@$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$34 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 39c.@46c. for poor to prime, and 47c.@50c. for choice to fancy State, and 36c.@44c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 16c.@25c. ℔ ℔.

SKINS.—Manufacturers are inquiring for Goat, but in view of the dullness of the Morocco trade, and the impossibility of getting proportionate prices for the manufactured article, they refuse to pay the rates demanded by holders. For Deer there is but little inquiry. The stock is large and accumulating, but it is for the most part held virtually withdrawn from the market.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at uniform prices. Sales since our last 400 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19½c.@22c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 22c.@28¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 ℔s. inferior to very choice, at 19c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,700 bbls. at $1 73@$1 75 (the prices that should have been *printed* in yesterday's report also) ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The main inquiry, (partly from speculators,) of late, has been for low grades, both of domestic and foreign, supplies of which have been reduced and prices stiffened. The week's sales include 275,000 ℔s. domestic fleece at 90c.@$1 12½; 15,600 ℔s. do. pulled at $1 02½@$1 10; 365 bales Donskoi at 60c.@72½; 170 bales Cape on private terms; 15,000 ℔s. scoured do. $1 70@$1 75; 200 bales Cordova 75c., and 750@850 bales African, South American and other foreign on private terms. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, "the sales of domestic wool for the week foot up some 150,000 ℔s., at a range of $1@$1 10 for both fleece and pulled, the inside figures for heavy New-York and Western, and the outside for fine Ohio and Pennsylvania. Some choice lots are held at $1 15@$1 20, but in the present state of the market it would be difficult to realize on them. Of Canada combing we have no sales to note, but it is held firmly at 50c. and upward, gold price. Of foreign, sales 250 bales all descriptions, including Cape at 68c.@70c., and Mestiza at 40c.@50c. ℔ ℔. The receipts of late have been liberal, and there is a good assortment of all grades, if we except pulled, of the new crop now offering in all the Eastern markets. Rates in the interior, which shaded off materially during the pinch in money matters, are again pretty firm, as the current of business capital rapidly flows westward; but while many second-hand operators still hold above the views of Eastern buyers, growers continue to sell pretty freely at rates which average a trifle under those which rule in the markets of consumption."... The wool-brokers of the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have resolved that the internal revenue tax of one-eighth of one per cent. imposed on them by an act of Congress passed the 28th day of June, 1864, and taking effect the 1st day of July, 1864, shall be charged on all sales made, in accordance with all precedents in this country and in England, in addition to the brokerage of one per cent., from and after the 1st day of August, 1864.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted to-day. Total number of vessels in port, 623. For Liverpool the engagements included 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 8d., in bags; 45,000 bushels Corn, at 7d.@7¼d.; 240 bbls. Oil Cake, and 150 bales Hemp, at 20s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 45,000 bushels Wheat, (all next week,) at 9½d., and 500 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d., and 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d. For Bristol, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.@6s. 6d; and 30,000 feet Oak Plank, at $16.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
St. David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOVE, WAR AND ROMANCE!

A SPLENDID

ORIGINAL STORY

Is commenced in this week's

FLAG OF OUR UNION,

ENTITLED

KINAH'S CURSE;

OR,

THE DOWNFALL OF CARNABY CEDERS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

If the intelligence which we publish this morning from the Upper Potomac does not make us thoroughly acquainted with the actual situation, it at least throws some additional light upon the movements of our own troops, and make apparent some of the probabilities of the new campaign in which the Army of the Potomac—unless all the signs beguile us—is to take its full share. Our correspondent at Frederick City necessarily writes under a reserve; but it will be seen by a reference to his letter that vast preparations are going on in view of a great engagement. Whether he correctly places the enemy's main force around the district of South Mountain, we cannot well judge; but it seems as if the movements on the part of both armies pointed to the certainty of a decisive battle north of the Potomac. The news dispatches from the same quarter speak of the probability of a diversion by EARLY toward Wheeling. There is a report (unauthenticated) that LONGSTREET has joined EARLY. Possibly, the most important feature of the news is the report that Gen. HUNTER has been superseded, and that SHERIDAN is in command. The latest report points to the probability of the coming battle being fought at or near Middlebury.

The news from the army around Petersburgh embraces the report of constant picket-firing, of the planting of a rebel battery north of the James, which gives considerable annoyance, of the heat of the weather and consequent sickness, and of the explosion of a rebel mine within forty yards of our line in front of the Fifth Army Corps—an explosion which did most insignificant damage. The rebels after the explosion made a feint of an attack, but shortly subsided into their former position.

We have some additional details to-day respecting the release of the fifty Union officers from Charleston who had been placed under the fire of our guns within the limits of the city. The ceremony of exchange seems to have been gone through with in a manner exceedingly satisfactory to all concerned.

The lethargy which has overtaken some portion of the bordering States in regard to the invasion, is admitted by the more reflecting portion of the press. A Pittsburgh cotemporary puts the case, that if the rebels within the next forty-eight hours should dash into Pittsburgh, sack the city, fire it in a hundred places, and make off again while the glare of the conflagration lit up the sky, who could have the impudence to claim the sympathy of a single man, woman or child, in the whole land? "It looks," says the same candid monitor, "as though little of what ought to be done would be even undertaken before the rebels are at our doors, asking for subsidies and threatening to apply the torch. It is true, we have had meetings, made sundry motions, gone through certain forms, sent out some scouts—the work, principally, of a few men—but beyond this we have done little, but seem to be waiting for the rebel cavalry to give us the word."

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* at this port, we have New-Orleans papers to the 31st ult. We are indebted to the Purser of the *Matanzas* for favors. There is nothing further from Admiral FARRAGUT'S station at Mobile, excepting a single reference to his purpose to commence operations. Gen. CANBY has issued an order which declares that all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, are to be enrolled for service in the militia. Neutrals are moreover to be enrolled as a local police. Those found physically disqualified for field service, but yet fit for garrison duty, are to be organized for local military duty. Deserters from the enemy are not to be enlisted, but are to be sent, not over the lines, but beyond the limits of Gen. CANBY'S command. Persons liable to Confederate conscription are not to be permitted to go beyond the lines, and if found either directly or indirectly giving aid to the enemy, or otherwise conducting themselves as enemies of the Government, they are to be held as prisoners of war, and sent beyond the limits of this department. The families of those engaged in the rebel service are not to be permitted to be sent within these lines, but are to be turned back by the pickets, or if they arrive, are to be sent back. Refugees are to be received, and their wants supplied, but all such are to be sent to Cairo. The practice of giving passes to those wishing to go beyond the lines, and allowing them to select their own time and route, is condemned by this order as productive of evil, and is prohibited for the future. The first section provides that this order goes into operation immediately.

A Washington paper of Saturday says: "The clerks of the War Department paraded this afternoon in their new uniform for the first time. It consisted of the regular army cap, dark blue blouse, and light blue pantaloons. The regiment in this new, clean, fresh uniform looked exceedingly well, and their evolutions on dress parade gave promise of an effective regiment whenever an emergency shall bring them out. The clerks and employes of the other Governmental departments will soon be uniformed, and then we shall be treated to some grand reviews."

Those whose fate may require them to procure substitutes should bear in mind that any person offering as a substitute for the army or navy must be able to make affidavit that he is exempt from draft, for either of the following reasons: 1. That he is an alien. 2. If born in this country, that he has served for two years either in the army or navy since April 15, 1861. 3. If born in this country, that he is under twenty years of age. These requirements apply to either whites or blacks. The fact that a black man has been a slave does not of itself make him eligible as a substitute.

We read in a Montreal paper that that Mr. WILLIAM POWER, of that city, a practical shipbuilder of ingenuity and experience, has made a plan for building iron ships with wooden bottoms, having for object to prevent those common calamities which arise from iron vessels tearing their bottoms by touching ground. If this can be effectively done, it is plainly an important desideratum for our long inland navigation: it might save many lives; many thousand dollars of property.

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Saturday, says: "The body of Mr. HENDERSON, of New-York, the gentleman who was unfortunately killed at Belœil Bridge, was recovered yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied at the time of the accident by a little boy, his son, who kept by his side until the train arrived at St. Hyacinthe, when he fell asleep. Mr. HENDERSON went on to the platform of the car, with some others, at the Richelieu crossing, and leaned over to see the place where the cars fell, and while doing so had his head severed from the body by coming in contact with one of the supporting rods of the bridge. The body fell into the river, and was carried downwards by the stream. The boy's grief on awaking to find his father missing, was past assuagement, till he was made to suppose that his parent had been left behind, and would follow in another train. The body was brought to Montreal last night, and a telegraph had been sent to the deceased's friends at New-York. The incautious gratification of a curiosity to see the scene of the late railway disaster seems to have been the cause of the poor gentleman's death."

Upwards of $250,000 have been deposited with the Massachusetts State Treasurer, by individuals, and town and city authorities, for the procurement of volunteers in the insurgent States. About $20,000 of this amount have been furnished by persons desiring "representative recruits." It is said that the ladies of Duxbury, to the number of a hundred and twenty-seven, contemplate contributing $125 each, that they be represented in the Union army.

WM. CLARKE, Co. I, Ninth New-York Artillery, tried by court-martial for assault and battery, with intent to kill, and burglary, sentenced to Albany Penitentiary, at labor, for one year, and forfeit all pay and allowances now due or to become due, was sent on on Friday.

The stock market on Saturday was less buoyant for the 5-20 bonds of the United States, after the departure of the steamers. The railways left off rather better. Gold 259½, dull; money 7 per cent., steady.

Business at the Produce Exchange on Saturdays was on a restricted scale; prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions were essentially unchanged. Cotton was active and dearer. General merchandise was quiet. The freight market was moderately active and steady, with six hundred and twenty-three vessels of all classes in port.

A Contrast.

A few days since a rebel leader, McCAUSLAND, was burning an undefended village in Pennsylvania, which had never offered resistance, turning half-naked women and babes out from their flaming houses, destroying churches and hospitals, and violating, with his robber crew, all the laws of honorable warfare acknowledged among civilized nations. Two weeks earlier, a Union General—ROUSSEAU—was in the heart of the rebel country, in Alabama; he found in a certain village, named Loachapoka, a depot of rebel stores and a factory. These were very properly burnt, but the adjacent houses of the citizens were saved by the personal exertions of the General and his soldiers—the latter putting their own wet blankets on the roofs. In Talladega, a Confederate gun-factory was broken up rather than burned, for fear that private houses might also suffer. Again at another station, the hospitals and tents for the sick rebels were carefully spared.

We like such contrasts, and we are not surprised at them. Gen. ROUSSEAU is the public officer of a great nation, and he is a gentleman; McCAUSLAND is a vulgar brigand and rebel, serving a horde of robbers.

We have from the beginning, as our readers will testify, objected to the destruction of private property on either side, any further than it contributed directly to the support of the war. It is in the last degree unwise and useless to the attacking party. So far from bringing a people to subjection, it arouses them to tenfold desperation. We have only to ask ourselves how we should feel toward a Government whose soldiers had burned the roof over wife and children, and turned us out, without a penny, on the world. We should lose henceforth all thought of any interest, except hate and revenge. We should have passed the limit in which a man cares for anything, except to retaliate on his enemy; and every Northern man would certainly choose "the last ditch" or eternal exile, before submission to such a conqueror.

Then such barbarities strike quite as often the disaffected, or those half in union with the invaders, as any other, and of course they make them enemies instead of half friends. We have no doubt that every invasion of Maryland produces a strong accession of loyalists to the Union party. And in like manner, every unnecessary abuse or violence in our raids, converts numbers to the Confederacy. Moreover, such brutal attacks as those at Chambersburgh do not serve the invader. His object should be to supply his forces, to extort all he can from the population, and to destroy the public stores. BONAPARTE understood the art of invasion. He never permitted any such bungling operations as burning villages and destroying private homesteads, or plundering cities. When he entered a wealthy district or rich city, he at once established a system of exact levy and forced contribution, in return for which he protected the cultivators and the citizens from abuse and plunder. It was this system which enabled him so many years to support war by war, without burdening France beyond her power. It was often, indeed, deviated from, but wherever violated—as in Spain—it proved a source of endless trouble and disaster to him. In the latter country, he converted a whole people into guerrillas, who might otherwise have patiently submitted to him.

The destruction and plunder of private property is, besides, the most fatal thing to good discipline. The military historian of the Peninsular War remarks, that one of the great causes of Sir JOHN MOORE'S disaster was the permission given the soldiers, during a portion of the retreat, to enter private houses, which they plundered, and where they lost all the restraints of their officers. We believe the remarkable moderation shown by the rebels in their invasion of Pennsylvania last year, was due to this cause more than any other—the fear of their experienced officers that the bonds of discipline would be slackened.

The sweeping off of the crops, and supplies, and cattle of a country by raids, are of course a necessary part of war, and must be accepted by both parties. When, also, any important military operation must be carried out—in siege or battle—private property, houses, and everything are not to be regarded. When Gen. SHERMAN, being in pressing haste to join BURNSIDE in East Tennessee, and the pontoons being delayed, destroyed a whole village, to make his bridges, he was perfectly justified. In like manner, the rebels have perfect right, according to the laws of war, to shell Harper's Ferry village, if that will effect the evacuation of the Heights.

But what we object to is, the wanton plunder and devastation of private property along the march, by soldiers without orders. If Gen. HUNTER did burn the residence of the Governor of Virginia, we hold it an act unworthy of a Federal officer, just as we expect the act of burning Gov. BRADFORD'S house from a ruffian like GILMOR.

We do not believe that a great number of such offences rest on our escutcheon. We believe the advance of our armies South has been attended with as little useless destruction as the circumstances would admit of. The great devastation has been of houses and fields abandoned by their owners; and in such cases scarcely any discipline can protect them. We know of no single instance like this of Chambersburgh, and we never expect to hear of any. Humanity will always be a mark of the superior civilization of the North.

THE CAMPAIGN.—The military intelligence from Virginia and Maryland this morning is of a character from which not much can be gathered. It is evident that we have now a large force concentrating on the Upper Potomac, and we shall probably soon have extensive operations against the rebels in that vicinity.

The New Phase in European Politics.

A German Confederacy, embracing Denmark, seems to be among the strange possibilities at this time, in the political future of Europe! England, who has urged her friend into a fight, and then turned the cold shoulder in the time of utmost need, may be compelled to see her old ally in fraternal unity with her enemy. It would be a wonderful instance of retribution if the German Confederacy should become a great naval Power, and hold the keys of the Baltic, and rival Great Britain, because British diplomacy had promised and threatened, and then weakly abandoned an ally. It seems too striking an instance of poetic justice to be possibly true. We fear also it is too great a change to be at once effected.

The Danish people must have some pride of nationality and blood, and we would naturally suppose would prefer a union with the Swedes and Norwegians, their nearer relatives, and speaking substantially the same language, to one with Germany. War, and difference of tongue and literature, must have caused some antipathies, which are not so easily softened. They might naturally fear the Germanizing of their schools and language, and the entire obliteration of Denmark. The old naval glories of the brave little kingdom are not entirely forgotten, and there must be many who would not willingly exchange the Danish history for the troubled and doubtful records of a German "Union."

But all such considerations of sentiment must sink away before stern necessity. The kingdom is abandoned by all the world. She must choose between almost annihilation and a position like that of Hesse Cassel or a Grecian kingdom, with small territory and a scant population, or a high rank as an independent State, member of a great Confederacy, and to be sustained by all the other members. Her language and independent nationality could be preserved, even as those of Austria and Prussia are, while she would have the power and resources of fifty millions of people behind her. Her quota to be furnished to the Federal armies would not be exorbitantly heavy, and though her population would not entitle her to any great influence in the Diet, her naval power and skill would make up for this deficiency. She would continue, in all probability, to possess both Schleswig and Holstein—as when they were all German, there could be no weighty objection to a union of those provinces with the kingdom. Denmark would become the great naval and maritime outlet of the vast German Confederacy. An immense marine business would concentrate in her harbors. There the future German navies of iron-clads and frigates would be built, to issue forth and contest the empire of the Baltic with Russia, or that of the North Sea with England. She would become prosperous as she never was before. Such are the inducements and necessities to further this proposal for a new union with Germany.

But, on the other hand, it will oppose the united resistance of the great Powers—France, Russia and England. France does not want another rival on the sea, nor a stronger Confederacy to guard the Rhine. The Emperor knows that this success of the Danish war, and the acquiring of Denmark, would strengthen the German federation immensely, both in the popular feeling and in material resources. He would oppose the union with every means in his power. Russia, of course, fears for the Baltic, and dreads another obstacle added to her advance toward the west. Her policy is always to divide and weaken Germany. England fears another naval Power on the Continent, and knows the bitterness of disappointment on one side which has driven her ancient ally to the arms of her enemy, and the hate and jealousy toward her on the other. She has every reason to wish no good to the proposed union.

If Denmark and Germany were really in earnest to unite, not one or all of these Powers could prevent it. A union of two independent peoples is no ground for war, and Germany and Denmark united, could defy all Europe. But when we consider the innumerable jealousies working among the German Powers; the reluctance of Denmark; the difficulties as to the terms of union; the dread by Austria that Danish harbors would become mere ports for the Prussian fleet; the ill blood engendered by war, and the antipathies of race, we may rationally doubt whether any such most desirable union can ever take place. If it should, it would be one of the most remarkable events of modern history, and would have a most important bearing on the future of Europe.

Retaliation as One of the Expedients of War.

The news of the exchange of prisoners at Charleston, which is related in our correspondence from Hilton Head this morning, is an agreeable relief from the stereotyped report of a bombardment which brings results no more appreciable to-day than they were fifteen months ago. It is news which we may well hail with a satisfaction beyond even that of finding our brave officers released from the galling position of prisoners under fire. It constitutes, we take it, a practical announcement that the business of retaliation is the meanest, as it is the most barbarous, expedient of war; that it is at variance with the principles which regulate modern warfare; that its employment in a conflict such as this, increases existing animosities, ministers to a general spirit of vengeance, brutalizes the feelings of those who have partaken in the conflict, proclaims the irreconcilable nature of the struggle, and bars even the most distant approach of the evangel of peace.

As an intimation—if nothing more—that the rebel military chiefs have begun to perceive that such a revival of the usages of barbarous war is unsuited to the conditions under which they have sought the overthrow of the national authority, we welcome cordially the report of this exchange. And in view of the late repulse sustained by the corps under Gen. BURNSIDE, we see special ground for felicitation, inasmuch as it gives us an indirect assurance that the colored troops made prisoners in that engagement, and more especially the officers of the ill-fated division who fell into the enemy's hands, have not been subjected to the retaliatory order of the DAVIS military authorities. We assume, of course, that the steps which led to the release of our officers at Charleston, were steps directed by some general revision of the rule which is hereafter to operate in the treatment of prisoners of war. It would be but a secondary achievement for our military representatives at Charleston, to have simply secured the release of fifty Federal officers under the fire of our guns in the defences of that city, in exchange for fifty rebel officers, similarly held on our side. Any arrangement, in short, which failed to include a reversal, or at least some essential modification of the retaliatory orders of the Richmond military power, would be a serious disappointment, to say nothing worse. We do not anticipate that the exchange in question has been made on any such partial principle. We rather look upon the inspiration which must have led to the release of the Charleston victims, as representing a conviction in the minds of the military authorities South, that the business of retaliation is most unprofitable; that it is one which even the most foolhardy of their generals have not ventured (unless we are to regard the Fort Pillow massacre as one of pure retaliation) to put in operation to any extent more serious than this exposure of prisoners at Charleston; and that its existence is thereby a permanent advertisement of their rashness to threaten, and their lack of courage to give execution to their threats.

The vast preponderance in the number of rebel prisoners now held in the North, may be one of the main reasons for the change of temper in the rebel military spirit.

The Rebel Raid and the Local Militia.

It is over a month since the rebels began their annual invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It is nearly a month since they actually threatened Baltimore and Washington, and since the New-York militia were called upon to go to the assistance of the distressed citizens of the "Keystone State." During the whole of the interval which has since elapsed, the said citizens have not been for one moment free from panic. Large numbers of them have remained absent from their homes either as refugees in the fortified towns, or engaged in the pastoral occupation of driving their flocks and herds toward the northern part of the State, or in any other direction that promised safety from the raid. And during the whole of this period, too, it must be confessed, the soil of their State has never been entirely free from what is termed the "polluting tread of the invader," or, in other words, the presence of a greater or less number of ragged marauders, commonly called "raiders." More than a week ago, about three hundred of them burned a town of considerable size, containing probably four times as many able-bodied male inhabitants as the whole attacking force, and *one* of the incendiaries being caught after the main body had departed, was duly "stamped to death" by the "enraged citizens."

Now we do not by any means wish to appear harsh or inhuman, or to say one word to diminish the flow of sympathy for the unfortunates who are suffering from the invasion in Pennsylvania. But in these times the truth must now and then be told, or we shall all perish; and the truth called for by the burning of Chambersburgh is, that when a town of the size of Chambersburgh can be burnt by three or four hundred cavalrymen, without any resistance, its fate is not wholly unmerited. Five hundred determined men, with any sort of arms, ought to make any town an object of dread to cavalrymen. Two hundred men cannot take any street which its inhabitants choose to barricade and defend. And this last affair is rendered all the more deplorable and repulsive by the vigor with which the Chambersburghers abuse "the hated foe"—in the newspapers—after he is gone. In fact, the Pennsylvanians seem to feel about MOSBY'S and GILMOR'S guerrillas very much as the degenerate Romans felt about the Northern barbarians in the fourth and fifth century—a calamity like excessive rain or drought—to be prayed against, but not to be resisted in arms.

The humors of the great raid have received, within the last three days, a fresh accession in the shape of the following proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION.

The advance of the rebel army has again crossed the Potomac, and this morning occupied Hagerstown. I call for 30,000 volunteer militia to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State. The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburgh, and those west of that place at Pittsburgh.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force. The General Orders which accompany this proclamation set forth the arrangements for transportation and the mode of organization.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.

As we have already said, the rebels have been either in Pennsylvania or threatening it, for more than a month, and during all that period the towns have been thronged with men, women, cows and sheep, running away from the Southern counties. But the extra 30,000 militia are, it will be seen, not called out until the *morning* of the very day on which the rebels cross the Potomac in force. We presume it is intended that they shall drill, organize and elect their officers under fire. We presume the presence of the enemy has such a peculiarly tranquillizing effect upon the nerves of Pennsylvania militia, that it is found most convenient to embody them within one hour of going into action. We sincerely hope that EARLY, or whoever is in command of the invading force, will hear of this last call for militia in time to stay his reckless and audacious progress. As soon as the news of it reaches him he will doubtless either flee to the mountains or wait for reinforcements, for if this 30,000 come down on him they will, of course, convert him and his whole force into common carrion. All we can say is to implore of the militia to be merciful to the vanquished and at least to give quarter as soon as resistance ceases.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.—The St. Louis journals, of Friday, contain verbatim reports of the examination of Mr. GEO. B. SMITH. SMITH, whose business is that of drygoods clerk, it appears, was Grand Secretary of the so-called Order of American Knights, and instead of having been inveigled into its membership, he seems to have been prominent as a promoter of its doctrines—which doctrines, it is now alleged, contemplate a combination with the rebels of the South to break up the American Union. SMITH professes to repent of his fellowship with the Knights, and his professions ought to be of some value. He broke his oath of allegiance to the United States when he joined the Knights. He swore falsely when he took his vows of fidelity to the Order. He perjured himself when he became an informer against his fellows. And now he desires the privilege of forswearing his allegince as a citizen once again—when some new Order of Knighthood attracts his fancy. Can another such man be found to bring supporting evidence of this great conspiracy?

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.—The Washington *National Intelligencer* of Saturday contained an article which seems to have caused some perturbation in certain circles at the National Capital. We suppose the great length of the article was what produced the panic, for we see nothing else alarming about it but its length. It is a sketch of Gen. GRANT'S campaign from the Rapidan to the James, with a catalogue of the battles fought, and a discussion of the relative merits of the various lines of advance upon Richmond. The conclusion of the whole is that GRANT'S campaign has been "most unsuccessful." We supposed from what we had heard that the *Intelligencer* contained some most astounding revelations of a military character; but its statements of fact are perfectly familiar to every newspaper reader, and its discussion as to routes is not only stale and stereotyped, but utterly profitless. As to the unsuccessfulness of the campaign, the *Intelligencer* will probably revise and retract its opinion twenty years from now.

Prof. Hadley's Death.

To the long list of martyrs in this war of Liberty, another name beloved among scholars is now added. Prof. HADLEY was one of those men whom this country can poorly spare. He was a scholar in the highest sense; with a mind so sensitive to truth, a judgment so candid and unbiased on all questions brought before it, with such patient powers of acquisition and such rich acquirements, that all who knew him expected noble fruits in his future gatherings in the great field of knowledge. Whatever opinion he settled upon, one felt it was formed under the pure influence of truth itself, and with no possible regard to any other consideration. He was but young, and has left behind no permanent memorial of himself, except in the lessons impressed upon the minds of his pupils in the Union Theological Seminary, and the affection and admiration of his friends. His great learning and long-polished and sharpened intellect, have been laid down in the service of his country, and shall appear no more among men. He had long desired most ardently to take part in this war for human rights, and had even attempted to enlist, but was prevented by various obstacles. Since June, he has been laboring in the service of the Sanitary Commission, at the front, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. In this noble work he was stricken down, and died—as he would have prayed to die—at the post of duty.

His death leaves a great gap in a wide circle of friends. It is a sore loss to American scholars. Not often does so pure a truth-seeker appear in the world of students. But though absent, his influence lives: and thousands who love truth for truth's sake, will labor more industriously and search more patiently and be more fearless and independent in their conclusions, and more conscientious in life, in memory of him.

Aug. 5, 1864. C. L. B.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Atlanta Tremulous and Ready to Fall—Rebel Props Unavailing—The Twentieth Corps and their Commander—Gen. McPherson—Honors to the Noble Dead—Gen. Grant's Confidence of Success—How a Colored Guard did his Duty—The Blessed Rain.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

The exhilarating announcement "Atlanta is ours" has not yet been given to the country. The people are confidently awaiting the tidings, and the general expectation is not likely to wait long in being fulfilled. What every intelligent person, acquainted with the character, composition and appointments of the superb army led by SHERMAN and THOMAS, has not failed to count upon, from the moment the advance from Chattanooga began, is on the verge of being realized. After an almost unbroken series of obstinate, and in some cases desperate conflicts, the heroic army, every step of whose progress has been a battle and a victory, has pitched its tents in sight of the spires of Atlanta, the outer line of whose intrenchments is even now held in the unrelaxing Union grasp.

The battles before Atlanta, claimed by the rebel press of Richmond as successes to their swiftly waning cause, have reduced that cause, in the Gulf States, at least, to its last extremity. The policy of VARRO, which is HOOD'S, is working worse results for the rebels than the much-decried FABIAN policy, which was JOHNSTON'S. The latter was supplanted by the former, that the army might stand and fight and not fall back. It has stood and fought, fought furiously and desperately, dashing its choicest masses again and again against the unfaltering Union lines, with what result the country knows well. Every assault has been repulsed, with terrible loss to the assailants. The advance of the Union lines is nearer still toward the doomed city. It is in the "anaconda's coils," in earnest. It may struggle but must succumb. So may all foes to the best Government man ever lived under, now arrayed in arms against it, succumb, and speedily, to the majestic energies which that Government is now putting forth, to the terror and discomfiture of all such evil-doers.

HOOKER'S corps, in the great struggle before Atlanta was, where it has rarely failed to be, in the hottest and heaviest of the fight. Many of the wounded heroes of this corps are now here in hospital. They describe the conflict as terrific. It was an open field fight, which the rebels have sedulously shunned during all this campaign, and which they undertook now, tempted by the prospect of certain success against the opposing force. Never did fair prospect fail more utterly. HOOKER'S gallant column stood their ground immovably, beating back every assault, and strewing the ground with the bodies of their miscalculating foe. To the great successes of the day this noble corps signally contributed. And it is the testimony of all acquainted with the situation occupied by this corps on this memorable day, with what it withstood and what it overcame, that under no other leader but HOOKER could so brilliant a result, under such circumstances, have been attained.

HOOKER, indeed, is the idol of his soldiers. Their confidence in him is unbounded. They would follow him, lead them where he might, with enthusiasm—heedless of the most imminent perils. There is but one sentiment among his officers and men as to his rare merit as a Corps Commander, and the magnetic influence inspired by his presence and conspicuous gallantry in the field.

For this army to lose the services of such a leader at this juncture, is a serious misfortune. It has, however, really taken place. Gen. HOOKER passed through Nashville on Saturday, relieved of command of the Twentieth Corps, at his own request. Why the request was made, we are not specifically informed, though it is believed to be connected with the assignment of the command made vacant by the death of Gen. McPHERSON, of an officer who is Gen. HOOKER'S junior in command, and therefore ranked by him. Would that HOOKER had, before asking to be relieved, entered Atlanta fallen, a result which the toils and sufferings of his stalwart columns had so essentially aided to procure. As it is, he returns from this field of laborious, honorable and successful achievement, with fresh wreaths won here upon his brow, and time will not be able to make them wither. The best wishes of all patriotic hearts go with him to his new field, wherever it be, for services such as his the country cannot long afford to spare. We shall doubtless soon see him again, at the head of his command, dealing out his wonted hard blows against the enemies of the Commonwealth and Union.

The loss of Gen. McPHERSON is of a different kind. Death has relieved him from all earthly command henceforth. A young man, but a ripe and skillful officer—with matured judgment, to which were joined a capacity to plan, a will to execute, and a resolute valor that neither obstacle could dishearten nor enemies daunt. The entire army honored and trusted him, and feel that in his death another of the "mighty men" made swiftly famous by this war, is enrolled among the galaxy of leaders, who have illustrated their love of country by dying for it. His honored remains passed through the city a few days ago, with an escort military and civic, preceded by bands uttering funeral strains inexpressibly plaintive and touching, with throngs gazing at the solemn procession, constituting an imposing pageant, such as Nashville had never witnessed before. They were fitting honors paid to one of the nation's most noble and heroic sons, whose blood is part of the freely-sown seed from which the great coming harvest of peace, founded on national unity and integrity, and on justice which gives liberty to all, is presently to spring.

The intense and absorbing interest excited everywhere by SHERMAN'S recent operations before Atlanta, has thrown Gen. GRANT and his works into seeming shadow for a brief period. Now, however, all eyes, diverted for a moment, are fixed in that direction again, and every ear is strained to catch the thrilling tidings that each breeze from the South is liable to bear. We expect them to be favorable, of course; but that they should not be invariably so, or may be modified at intervals by a transient reverse or apparent disaster, is what every intelligent well poised observer will not fail to consider possible. The repulse and heavy losses of the black troops in the recent assault before Petersburgh, seems an untoward event, but its possibility ought not to have been overlooked. In certain quarters its importance will, no doubt, be magnified. It will lead to sweeping conclusions adverse to the staunch fighting qualities of this class of troops, spite of the record which Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, and other fields have already made in their favor. The event is one of those liable to occur in war, and among white troops as well as black. It is but an incident in the campaign, no way embarrassing the final result. GRANT is as confident now of success as he has been all along. From a letter recently received by a friend here from Gen. GRANT, I am permitted to make this single extract: "There has never been a doubt in my mind about the fall of Richmond, no more than I doubted the fall of Fort Donelson or of Vicksburgh. The rebels here feel as I do, that they must finally succumb."

This calm and uniform confidence is believed to be the farthest removed from presumption, to be securely founded, and it is certain that the country widely share it. We will wait patiently till we see it fully verified.

The pinching drouth is ended at last. The withered grass, the curling leaves, the panting crops, have clapped their hands while drinking in the fervent and copious rains which have lately come to revive nature and cheer the land. A week has wrought great and gladdening changes on every side. Man's fears for the future are easily excited. The Divine mercy delights in driving them away. C. V. S.

Amusements.

MR. DAN BRYANT'S engagement has been prolonged at Wallack's for another week. It will terminate on Saturday next, until which evening the "Colleen Bawn" will maintain its place on the bill. At Niblo's Garden, the "Sea of Ice" has been withdrawn, and to-night Miss LUCILLE WESTERN appears in the sensation drama of "East Lynne." These are the only theatrical establishments now open on Broadway, with the exception of Barnum's Museum, where another Ravel pantomime, called the "Mystic Cave," will be brought out to-day, and repeated in the evening.

"THE EX-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND HIS SUCCESSOR."

Merchants' Magazine—The Rulers of Nations—Charge against Mr. Chase—Its Falsehood—The Creation and Utility of a National Currency—Its Ultimate Triumph.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

If the country is fated to be governed by lawyers, in all its departments, perhaps Mr. FESSENDEN is as good a choice as may be made.

He has, however, a terrible task before him, to assume what may be called the *débris* of the splendid patrimony of the country, which, with *carte blanche*, was put into Mr. CHASE's hands, but has, with his manipulation, been so wasted as to leave the nation now, we might almost say, in a state of bankruptcy. —*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Until the education of mankind is better than it is, this and all other countries will be governed by one of two classes of men—*soldiers or lawyers*. And, for the best of all reasons, because no others have shown themselves fit to govern. The great tribunal of the people is fully capable of judging on this subject. What do they want? They want men who understand the laws—the art of defence, and its relations with foreign nations. They want courage, firmness, patriotism, broad views and enlightened conduct. Shall they go to Wall-street, or William-street, or Lombard-street, for men who will lead armies or conduct a State? Shall they ask for courage, or nobleness, or ambition of great deeds among men, who have purposely made inferior objects the pursuit of their lives? I do not undervalue other pursuits. I place the office of a clergyman above all, and the man of science next; but it is rare that they have either the ambition or the faculties for public life. I remember the many successful and honorable merchants, but I do not remember one fit to be a Minister of State. This cavil at lawyers, therefore, is as much out of place as what follows is untrue. LAWYERS have governed this country from the beginning, and are likely to govern as long as this nation remains free. The people divide off into parties, and choose between their candidates; but each of them puts up lawyers, and if a man like WASHINGTON, MONROE, JACKSON or TAYLOR, bred to arms, gets in, he immediately puts himself under the care and keeping of lawyers. I cannot, therefore, give the *Merchants' Magazine* any consolation in its distress. But let us proceed to the next proposition, which is that Mr. CHASE has so *wasted* the *patrimony* of the nation that the country is almost in a state of bankruptcy! I do not know whether this assertion is most scandalous in the light of truth or patriotism. If it be true, it is scandalous to put it forth in a *Merchants'* Magazine in this hour of trial, when the Government is using all means to extend its credit and power. If it be not true, it is doubly scandalous, and this is the precise state of the case. It is in no degree true. To show this requires but a very slight reference to well-known facts. What is the *patrimony* of a country? Its actual prosperity and credit derived from ancestors. Pray what has Mr. CHASE done to *waste* the property and credit of this nation? All his acts are acts done under the laws passed by Congress, and approved by the President. But the magazine probably means that he had it in his power to pursue a different policy, and the policy he did pursue was erroneous. Well, let us examine that, in the light of notorious facts. 1. The *property* of the nation is exactly where it was. It consists of lands, forts, docks, buildings, mines, forests, &c., &c. The wild lands alone are estimated at the *minimum* value of a *thousand millions of dollars*. The right of the Government in the mines, if put up at sale, is worth hundreds of millions more, and the various prices of property held by the Government in the best part of the cities and towns of the country is unquestionably worth an immense sum. Probably the Government holds at least *two thousand millions* of dollars in property. This is its actual patrimony. Has Mr. CHASE *wasted* one dollar of that patrimony directly or indirectly? No intelligent man will pretend any such thing. The *Magazine* probably means that he has wasted the *credit* of the country, for property and credit are the only things which compose a patrimony. It is rather a far-fetched meaning, but, since EDMUND BURKE called the *knowledge* of a nation a part of its patrimony, we may consider *credit* so also. What, then, has Mr. CHASE done to waste or injure the credit of the nation? No man, with any knowledge of our public affairs, will deny that the suspension of specie payments, the issue of Government notes and the loans on bonds, were all inevitable in the progress of a great war. We might as well have attempted to turn back the tides as to have got along without all of them. Neither Mr. CHASE nor all the bankers in the world could have avoided it. It was inevitable in the condition of the country. It would be far more reasonable to complain of Mr. CRAWFORD or ALEXANDER J. DALLAS for issuing Treasury notes and bonds in the war of 1812–15. The charge against Mr. CHASE, to have the least foundation, must refer to either the amount or manner. But these are indefinite things, dependent upon discretion, and in doing which no public man can fairly be charged with *wasting* the public credit. But even in a matter of discretion, Mr. CHASE has nothing to dread from the verdict of history. In the only case in which there was really a great issue of National Currency,—the *four hundred millions* of Legal Tender Notes,—he was right, stands approved by the country, and will be esteemed by posterity a public benefactor. What was the condition of the finances of the country at this time, independent of Government action? The country was full of local, corporate banks, which immediately suspended specie payments, and whose notes, history proves, would fall rapidly, from time to time. These notes would have been the only currency the people would have had, and since the amount of currency required in war is always enlarged, we should have seen these bank notes issued by thirty or forty different States and Territories, every day increasing, and every day depreciating, till the commerce and exchanges of the country were thrown into inextricable confusion. Any difficulty we have, or are likely to have, with credit and currency now, is nothing to what it would have been with the corrupt and depreciated currency of suspended State banks. Talk of Mr. CHASE wasting the credit of the nation! He is the only man who sustained it, and without whose courage and firmness the country would have been swept over with a torrent of wild speculation and irresponsible currency.

It was saved from this by a NATIONAL CURRENCY. It was what the nation wanted, what the nation has faith in, and what the nation will sustain. Let the people who write for the *Merchants' Magazine* try to buy wool and wheat in Ohio with New-England or New-York bank notes, and see how they will fare. When all the socialists and theorists who support the false systems of political economy (which find too many advocates in our large cities) are forgotten, the name of Mr. CHASE will be honored by his countrymen as one of the greatest of public benefactors.

I formerly took the *Merchants' Magazine*, and found in it many valuable statistical tables; but what reliance can be placed upon it, with such statements as the following: It says, page 15, (July,) that "the President immediately nominated DAVID TOD, who was known as a hard money man, who *promptly refused the office*," &c. Is DAVID TOD a hard money man at this time? Did *he* refuse the office *when he could get it?* Ask the Senators from Ohio about that.

Again, it says of Mr. CHASE:

"In his report, Dec., 1862, page 22, he wrote: 'If then, the war should be continued, contrary to hope and expectation, to Midsummer, 1864, and the public debt shall reach the utmost limit now anticipated, of seventeen hundred millions of dollars, the excess of revenue will reduce the debt, in the first year of debt, more than three per cent.'

Midsummer has come, and with it a debt of about two thousand millions, and the revenue he promised does not exist."

On the 1st day of August, the debt was just *seventeen hundred millions* and a fraction, by Mr. FESSENDEN's statement, including every species of indebtedness; and yet the *Magazine* boldly adds three hundred millions to the statement, and says the Government is "almost" bankrupt! The *wealth* of this country more than *doubled* in ten years, (from 1850 to 1860,) and is still increasing at a most rapid rate. No man who knows anything of the resources of this country can doubt its ability to carry on this or any war for twenty years, (so long as its ravages are kept in the enemy's country,) without half the danger from bankruptcy which England has been in every day for the last thirty years. A country which receives 250,000 immigrants every year, which is filled with gold and silver mines, which has immense surplus crops, where every man lives on the fat of the land, whose commerce is equal to that of Great Britain, and double that of France, and which no nation dare attack, even in its divided a state—of *such* a country (of which the like never existed) to be talked about as bankrupt by men who pretend to be the organ of merchants! Shame, where is thy blush?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Lessons of History.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There may be and often is nothing so disastrous to a country as a change of an Administration at the crisis of a war, or in fact at any other crisis. To learn such a fact by experience involves the chance of a fatal catastrophe, for history is fertile in examples of the fearful effect of such madness. Whatever may be the popular opinion concerning individual members of the Administration, the good of the whole should never be sacrificed to the feelings, or even the prejudices, however just, if the term just can be applied to prejudices, of factions or members of the body politic.

Two occurrences, analogous to the present situation here at home, rise up gigantic in their lessons from the history of Rome and of England. They are pertinent to the hour; they are perfectly analogous, and they are pregnant with wisdom to the present condition of our public affairs. Rome and Carthage were in antagonism. The success of one involved the fall of the other. It was a struggle on the part of both, as in our own case, not for victory, not for glory, not for power, but for existence. They were as contiguous, relatively, as North and South, even in the day of row-galleys, for the fruits of Africa could be eaten in the streets of Rome before they had lost their bloom, their fragrance or their flavor. Did Rome vacillate; was there any change of policy or administrative action; was there any weakness of the knees, even when HANNIBAL had stricken down her buckler and shattered her sword in battle after battle? No! never. Not for a moment. When the Carthaginian hero encamped before her defences and cast his javelin within her Colline Gate; when his watch-fires were reflected from the polished marbles of her capital, the cry was still "to arms." Forth from the gates opposite to the enemy new levies marched out to fill the chasms in her ranks. "Delenda est Carthago," Carthage must fall (or be blotted out as a nation,) not only lived as a fixed idea in the bosom of CATO, but in the spirit, in the depths of the soul, of the Roman nation. True to this instinctive perception that no truce could be binding, no peace possible between such antagonists, the Roman authorities acted up to the spirit of their constituents. They organized to that end, they levied under that unshakable resolution, they fought, bled in vein and purse, until the flames enwrapping the halls of the Didonian Capital blazed as a lurid signal to the world that freedom, universal though imperfect, had conquered; that Rome sat upon her seven hills without a rival, and that an oligarchy founded on slavery had fallen, never more to contest the empire of sea or land with republican ideas and institutions. Let us lay to heart the teachings of lesson number One.

Again, WILLIAM III. had achieved the greatest work that man had ever set hand and heart and brain unto. Despotism and superstition had been trodden under foot by that saturnine Hollander, who honored the British Crown by wearing it. France had sworn by the lips of her magnificent egotist, LOUIS XIV., to enslave free thought and free action in Europe. Europe, wherever a free sentiment could find an echo—constitutional England, relieved from the throes of the convulsions of the reign of JAMES II., which threatened to be fatal to all free representation—in the van, arrayed herself against France and despotism. Turn to your histories, American people! Study out at what an expenditure of men and money triumph was achieved; through how many years of fearful sacrifices the struggle lasted. WILLIAM laid down his military truncheon and constitutional sceptre and slept the sleep that knows no waking, however glorious, in the grave. MARLBOROUGH, from his dying hand, caught the baton of generalship, and gradually, but surely, the bounds of Latin power and French assumption, of despotism and bigotry, receded before the bayonets of England and the coalition of the would-be free. Beaten to the ground, eating oaten cakes instead of wheaten loaves, with Dutch partisans carrying off palatial officials from the bridge of Sevres midway between Paris and Versailles,—France was in extremity. What saved her? Arms! No! Patriotic self-denial and the terrific struggle of despair? No! The political intrigues of a party *out of power*, ready to sacrifice their country to get into power. Through the tricks of a cats-paw favorite, playing on the weakness of a sovereign, they succeeded, and the *ins* became *outs*. The whole spirit of the scene changed as by magic. The victorious MARLBOROUGH was recalled, his troops, first rendered inactive, were then withdrawn, and the laurels and fruits of twenty-three years of victory were withered, the result of twenty-three years of unexampled military operations nullified. France was saved by a change of administration in England. The Whigs were ousted, the Tories triumphant. Great jubilation in despotic circles, sinking of heart among all lovers of freedom. The drama so glorious and so triumphant ended in the farce of a woman's cajolery and political legerdemain. Thus closes lesson number Two. France recuperating, occupies now the height of pride which England held under WILLIAM during the command of MARLBOROUGH.

Apply the lesson. Faulty if it be, but still true to the great end, this Administration has driven the South to the wall. If the South *lives as a nation*, the North *dies* as a *free* nation, for to maintain itself it must become a military Power, and a permanent military Power must eventuate in something stronger and worse than a free nation. Experience teaches this, proclaims it in thunder tones of warning. Do we wish to give a breathing spell to the South; reinspire hope now almost dwindled into the despairing hope of a sinking swimmer, out of sight of land, or ship, or buoy? To raise the South, to reinspire hope therein, to reinvigorate resistance, all that is necessary is to overthrow the Administration. The Republican party is to America now, in 1864-'5, what the Whigs were to England in 1711-'12. The Democrats, worse than the Tories of that time, vote LINCOLN out, and any Democratic candidate in, and the chances are—the ratio, however, cannot be estimated it is so great—that the South will succeed by some political trickery, if they do not conquer a peace consistent with the will of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Let McCLELLAN be ever so honest, he cannot avert the result which depends solely upon a change in the Administration—he cannot alter the inevitable laws of the exterior world which are written in the lessons of history. A change in the Administration brings upon the stage a thousand coalitions, whose personal interests will swallow piecemeal, and eventually drown, the true policy—the saving policy of the Liberal party.

God avert such a result; but can we, shall we dare to blame Providence if our own votes consummate the ruin of our cause? God works by human means. These means in this country are *votes*. Let every true man remember that the fixed policy of Rome made her the ruling Power of the world, and the change of Administration in England saved a rival, to enable that rival *within the century* to endanger her existence, and within a century and a half not only to dictate England's policy, but render her a comparative nullity in Europe. ANCHOR.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MATANZAS

Gen. Canby's Order for the Enrollment of the Militia—The Expected Attack on Mobile.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans on the 31st, arrived here yesterday.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 31.

Very little business is doing here at present. The news of SHERMAN's progress, and of the consequent decline of gold in New-York, has unsettled the markets. Quotations are nominal, without material change.

Gen. CANBY's order for the enrollment of the militia has created intense excitement in Secessionist circles, but there is no escape for them.

Since the firing above Vicksburgh upon the *Clara Bell*, by which three men were killed and nine wounded, everything has been quiet on the Mississippi as far as heard from.

Several schooners and luggers are reported to be cruising in Lake Pontchartrain, capturing and burning fishing sloops.

The Captain of the tug-boat *Sentinel* reports that she was chased to the Southwest Pass by a suspicious looking steamer, bark-rigged and painted black. The rebels assert that she was the *Electric Spark*, which had been fitted out as a pirate, and that she has since run into Mobile bay.

The attack on the defences of Mobile is daily expected, and probably has already commenced.

There are no movements in this department in a state sufficiently advanced to bear mention.

Col. BURRILL, of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, for eighteen months a prisoner in Texas, and a number of other exchanged officers, go to New-York in the *Matanzas*.

Dense Smoke at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The air here is filled with smoke. Rumors are rife that an extensive conflagration is raging a Roundout. The smoke has hung over the city for eight or more hours.

BLACKBERRIES FOR SICK SOLDIERS.—We published, yesterday, a note from a gentleman in the country, stating that he had gathered a large quantity of blackberries, and that he and others would be glad to gather many more for the benefit of our sick soldiers, if he were informed to whom they could be sent. We now learn that Mrs. JANE L. TUTHILL, at the American Hotel, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, who is acting on behalf of the "Masonic Mission," will receive all blackberries that may be sent her, and will carefully prepare them in the shape of cordials, syrups and jellies, to be distributed among the sick soldiers by the benevolent body just named. The Masonic Mission has already, we learn, done great good among the soldiers, and a letter from the President, in this City, to Mrs. TUTHILL, says:

"We have demands from all quarters of the armies in which our nurses are engaged, for blackberry wine, syrups, jellies, &c., and know not where or how to get any. Will you not manage the matter, and get such contributions of the articles prepared, or the berries, and prepare the same, following your own good judgment, and the dictates of your own good heart? Any contributions you can obtain in any way will be carefully used in the present exigency of the armies. The labor is great—the laborers are few. Please be as quick as you can, for our heroic men are suffering and dying now."

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. W. F. Franklin, and Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone, United States Army; M. de Bertodano, Spanish Legation; J. G. Kennedy, English Legation; and T. H. Clifton, Light Guards, Canada; are stopping at the Brevout House.

Brig.-Gen. W. H. Ledlie, W. S. Volsz, Hon. W. Butler, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. S. T. Elliot, Army of Potomac, Dr. Palmer, Philadelphia, and Col. Classin, One Hundred Thirty-second New-York Volunteers, are at the St. Nichols Hotel.

Col. E. W. Peirce, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts; E. W. Gantt, Arkansas; Maj. Manadier, U. S. Army; Col. Wentworth, Thirty-second Massachusetts, and Capt. P. R. Stetson, U. S. Vols., are at the Astor House.

Capt. Tibbits, *City of Cork*, and J. Killgar, Panama, are at the Everett House.

A Sign of the Times.—Mr. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continued advance in nominal values, caused by the inflation of our Currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses, in the hope that the end of the War would speedily enable him to boast that he had sold his Pens throughout at Peace prices; but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost. This is termed an advance in prices, but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S Pens for less Produce, every manufacturer for less Cloth, every Workman for less Labor, than in 1860. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it; for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune, July 12.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

An Indispensable Toilet Article.

MADAME LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE.

This delightful preparation is no cosmetic; it is a most pleasant, refreshing substitute for soap; it cleanses and purifies the skin, removes tan, redness, pimples, etc., and in the heat and dust of Summer it is an invaluable article. Thousands of persons attest its undeniable merits as a cure for erysipelas. For sale by Druggists, and at No. 590 Broadway.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the signature. C. LEWENBERG.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Five Weeks' Absence from the City.

After TUESDAY, Aug. 2, all communications for Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., must be directed to his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st., where he will continue his treatment for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching, until September 4, when he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., in this City.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.

THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH, the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S. No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

MARRIED.

ANNAN—REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, in St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Mr. Eaton, WM. G. ANNAN, of Paterson, N. J., and FANNIE J., daughter of the late O. J. Reynolds, of New-York.

BROWN—BRINSMADE.—At Washington, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, GEORGE L. BROWN, of Stamford, and MARY M. BRINSMADE, of Washington.

LYON—COLLINS.—At New-Haven, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Lamphear, SYLVESTER M. LYON, of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss SARAH J. COLLINS, of this City.

DIED.

BUSH—In Brooklyn, Friday evening, Aug. 5, MARY EFFIE, infant daughter of Wm. Mack and Euphemia F. Bush, aged 13 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of John G. Meiggs, No. 190 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COCK.—At Great Neck, L. I., on 6th inst., FREDDIE, youngest son of George E. and Mary M. Cock, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Manhasset, on third day, (Tuesday,) 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CALDWELL.—Suddenly, at Fordham, Westchester Co., on Saturday afternoon, JAMES, only surviving child of Janet and the late James Caldwell.

Funeral will take place from his mother's house, in Fordham, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Cars leave 26th-st., at 2½ o'clock.

FAIRMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 5, of consumption, EUGENE A., only child of James B. and Angouleme P. Fairman, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 304 Washington-av., near Green-av., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HENDERSON.—Suddenly, at Montreal, Canada, JOHN HENDERSON, formerly of No. 603 8th-av., aged 29 years.

The time of the funeral will be published in to-morrow's papers, to which his friends and the members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., are invited.

HORTON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at Red Bank, N. J., THOMAS BECKWITH HORTON, eldest son of John and Mary Anne Harriet Horton, of Penn-st., Brooklyn.

His remains were interred in the Cypress Hills Cemetery yesterday (Sunday.)

KISSAM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 6, of paralysis, MARY A., wife of Dr. George H. Kissam.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Fulton-st., Jamaica, on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LONG.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 6, at 5 o'clock, of consumption, ANN E. LONG, wife of Alderman Jacob M. Long.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, 124th-st. and 2d-av. No cards.

LAIRD.—On Sabbath morning, Aug. 7, MARTIN LAIRD, late of Trainbuoy, County Donegal, Ireland, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 139 West 18th-st.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

Our father must now be laid in the grave,
His chair now be vacant, and cheerless our home;
But our loss is his gain—he dwells with his God,
Where sin cannot enter, where death cannot come.

Yet we cannot but grieve for a parent so dear,
Though we know he is free—his sufferings are o'er;
We cannot but weep to see him in death sleep.
The place that once knew him shall know him no more.

MARSHALL.—In Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 7, of typhoid fever, LIZZIE, wife of Capt. Charles A. Marshall.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

PATERSON.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, July 30, CORNELIA BELL, third daughter of Rev. Andrew Bell Paterson, D. D., in the 18th year of her age.

PIGGOTT.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 6, AUGUSTA PIGGOTT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Meeting-house, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

McKEACHIE.—On Sabbath, Aug. 7, after a short illness, GEORGE, son of Thomas and Jane McKeachie, aged 11 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 8, from the residence of his father, No 241 West 12th-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER.—In East Hampton, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 4, JEREMIAH MILLER, son of the late Jeremiah Miller, aged 59 years.

RAWDON.—In Schenectady, Monday evening, Aug. 1, ANNIE LOUISE, aged 7 years and 6 months. Also, on Wednesday evening, ISABELLA, aged 12 years and 4 months, daughters of Margaret F. Rawdon and the late Freeman Rawdon.

The remains taken to Little Falls for interment.

SCRYMSER.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Saturday evening, Aug. 6, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John and Clarinda Scrymser, of Brooklyn, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 14 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WALL.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at Manhattanville, on Saturday, Aug. 6, HENRY WALL, son of W. H. Wall, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

WEIMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 6, CATHARINE, wife of George Weimer, of Akron, Ohio.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her brother, Charles Weed, No. 274 Madison-st., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WOTHERSPOON.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 6, JAMES WOTHERSPOON, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Manhasset, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, without further notice. Friends can take the ferry from James slip or 34th-st., and connect with the 8 A. M. (L. I. Railroad) train for Mineola, where carriages will be in waiting to convey them to the residence. Carriages will also be in waiting at Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M., for Greenwood.

A GREAT MANY SIDE HITS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.

LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, FOR

JOBBERS. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 36 Warren-st.

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,

Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. HARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.

THE CELEBRATED TROPICAL BALSAM,

PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,

Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist. ☜

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The Library, with its branch offices, will be closed for cleaning, etc., from Monday, Aug. 15, to Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. The Reading Room will remain open until the 29th inst. By order,

E. V. S. BESSON, Rec. Sec'y.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR

CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.

WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST. All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.

From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions

FOR SALE BY

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DIAMOND RINGS,

Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.

NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing a "Debate in Crania," Physiognomy of Fighting Generals, etc., etc., will go to press on the 10th August.

Advertisements intended for that number should be sent to the publishers at once. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

No. 816 BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

A. H. WAINRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. TOUSEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to by done by this Company, as its name implies, warrant its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, show that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription of the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open *until further notice*, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefor but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of E. HILTON SCRIBNER, where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 "NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 2, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250,000 COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.

QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $25 each.

TRUSTEES.
John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Fost, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.

Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACEY, No 30 Wall-st.

JOHN B. PAGE, President.

U. S. 10-40-BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of *six* or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy, or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.
ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—FOR sale, the fixtures complete and lease (5 years, from May 1, 1864) of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn. Possession given on or about Nov. 1, 1864. Apply on the premises, as above.

FOR SALE—A MILK DEPOT, ROUTES, WAGons, stock, &c., in Brooklyn, doing a good business and yielding a fair profit; everything connected with the establishment is in the best condition. For particulars, address T. P. B., Box No. 208 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent, free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax.) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 22, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 16 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of busines this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 Hudson-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

By order, JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on stock registered for dividends in New-York, on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Extract teeth absolutely without pain, Dr. Colton, the originator, administering the gas in person, giving pleasure in place of pain. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

WM. H. WOGLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 245 GREENWICH-ST.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.
Just out, a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 15c. Send for a copy.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.
Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.
Average attendance for the last three years, 169.
Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English; fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Claverack, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
Will reopen their Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 35th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. For information or circulars apply at the school.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20. Mme DON BERNARD, née de Rochiermoy, will be at home Sept. 1. Previous to that date, letters addressed at No. 147 Madison-av. will meet attention.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate department embraces studies for three years. Special advantages for music. For circulars, address PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $66 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I. —Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A LIMited school for girls, a highly cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box 144 Saugerties, N. Y.

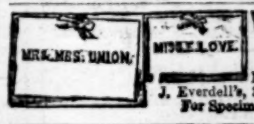
EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN all parts of the country by introducing TEACHERS, TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, PARENTS, PRINCIPALS and PUPILS; also, approved BOOKS, APPARATUS, &c. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of French, German, Music and the English branches. Address X, Post-office, New-Brunswick, N.J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

IRON. IRON. IRON.
Tons.
1,000 best refined bars, all sizes.
500 common bars, all sizes.
200 best rods, 3-16, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16,
200 best horse-shoe iron.
50 best angle iron, 1½ to 3 inch.
25 large round shafting.
100 spike rods, all sizes.
500 No. 1 Scotch pig-iron.
200 Nos. 1 and 2 American iron.
200 forge American iron.
100 Kentledge iron.
100 wrought iron turnings.
For sale in lots by PETTEE, WILSON & CO.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS; white rags, 10 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 8 cents; old brass, 24 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 30 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, RECENTLY bereaved, desire for full adoption a little girl about three years of age, of healthy, temperate parentage. Address, with full particulars, PARENTS, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.
A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN acres, with house and barns, in excellent order; the situation is healthy and in a good neighborhood, one mile from Closter Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and eighteen miles from Hoboken; the farm is fertile, and has good fruit, plenty of water and 25 acres of wood; price $12,000. Apply to JOHN H. STEPHENS, Closter Depot, Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

SPLENDID SITE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.—For sale, 30 acres of land fronting on Hudson River, one mile from steamboat landing, 2½ miles south of Milton; river front 32 rods, with a 13-mile view of Hudson River. The situation cannot be surpassed. Inquire of WEEKS, DOUGLASS & CO., corner of Front and Broad sts., or address W. DUNCAN, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y. Steamers *Cornell* and *Baldwin* land daily.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a valuable property adapted to any manufacturing business, situated in 25th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of two Lots of Ground, with a very substantial four-story brick Building, about 50x50, in front, and a similar two-story Building, 50x35, in the rear. Immediate possession. Terms easy.
Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

A LARGE, ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop residence, with or without lot and coach-house, furniture and possession if desired; finest location on Murray Hill; for sale at a great bargain. Others desirably located, $8,000 to $35,000 and upward, some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE, MODERN RESIDENCE, 15 rooms, neat outbuildings, 30 acres highly cultivated land, abundance of fruit, shade, &c.; desirably located 12 miles in New-Jersey. Also, farms and residences, 1 to 250 acres, $2,500 to $50,000; convenient to City.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT Irvington, N.J.; good mansion, 14 rooms, large lawn, great abundance of every kind of choice fruit; beautifully situated, and the most desirable location for present use and prospective value in the township; horse-cars to Newark 18 times a day. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Hackettstown, N. J., three hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Lot 98x238, well stocked with choice fruit; frame house, and barn in good repair. Price, $4,000. Apply to J. C. WYCKOFF on premises, or to O. W. DUNN, Esq., No. 209 Duane-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 454 WATER-st., on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN G. ATTRIDGE, 591 or 261 East 4th-st., from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET.

SUPERIOR OFFICES TO LET—ON THE third floor front, and fourth floor rear, of No. 116 Nassau-st., in a new building. Very desirable for lawyers. Will be rented cheap. Apply to the janitor on the premises, or to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, in 17th-st., near Union-square, till May 1. House four stories high, full size, modern and in good order. Possession at once. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

LOFTS TO LET—ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors of building No. 117 Broadway; rent very moderate; possession given about 1st September. Apply to the CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor, with water and waste, and three rooms in the attic, of the house No. 347 West 12th-st. Rent $21 per month. Inquire of Mrs. BAILEY, in the store No. 250 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER 1, OR NOVEMBER 1, for six months, a completely furnished house in good repair; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for three ladies—not above second floor—between 19th and 27th sts. and 4th and 6th avs, with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, BY A gentleman and his wife; any party having a pleasant room to let can find a good tenant by addressing L. H. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family at Tarrytown, by application to WM. VERMILYA, at the office of Smith's line of steamers, foot of Harrison-st., New-York, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

BOARD WANTED—IN YORKVILLE OR HARlem, from the 5th of September, for a young lady who is engaged in teaching; private family preferred. Address Box No. 183, Tarrytown Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Bobbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

NITRATE OF SODA AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, IVES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock, at Woodruff & Jackson's stores, foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

For account of whom it may concern:
NITRATE OF SODA—2,500 bags nitrate of soda, remaining portion of 3,500 bags, slightly damaged at the late fire.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., a large quantity of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, with good recommendations, a situation as infants' nurse or seamstress in a gentleman's family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a Protestant. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 163 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or with a lady who boards; do her washing and ironing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.; wages $8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, jellies, cream, &c., hotels, boarding-house or private family; City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or cook, in a private family; does finery in style; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry cook; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 120 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITUation as competent cook in a small family; will assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. A good home preferred to high wages. Call at 119 West 19th-st.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING COMPEtent servants, for City or country, excellent cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, cooks to wash and iron, girls for housework, young girls, and those lately landed, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st. (Removed from No. 149 Grand-st.)

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY of the Church Home,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained a Scotch, French and German nurse and chambermaid; also, girls lately landed, and reliable servants for every description of housework. Also, Protestant farm laborers.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, without family; the man, as practical gardener, understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's place, is a first-rate hand over horses, and a good steady driver; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; a lodge preferred; the best of references. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced gardener and florist, who has paid particular attention to propagation, in which he is very expert, in either greenhouse or with a private gentleman. Can bring best of references. Address FERDINAND HUNDERTPFUND, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion in the country; he thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses, &c.; also, gardening, milking, &c.; can read and write; never used tobacco nor strong drink; the best reference can be given. Call on or address S. T., No 9 Chatham-square, N. Y.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STRICTLY temperate and reliable man of fifty. Any easy exercise independent of incessantly writing would be acceptable. Salary not so much of a design as a comfortable and permanent home. Address or call on EUGENE CLIFTON, No. 11 Wooster-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS FARMER and wife, a young man lately landed, who understands farming. His wife is willing to do general housework. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED coachman, or to take care of fast horses by a middle-aged Protestant; first-class reference given. Can be seen at No. 32 West 28th-st., in the rear, front room, or address THOMAS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who is a good coachman and groom, willing to work in a garden and small farm, a situation; salary not so much an object as a good home. Please call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of reference. Address J. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GERMANS, A situation as coachman, or to work in a garden. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock P.M., at No. 32 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, where two or three horses are kept, and nothing else required; English; age 30; good reference. Address M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

TO CARPET HOUSES.—WANTED, BY A salesman, who understands the carpet business thoroughly in all its details, a situation where strict attention to the interest of the employer would be appreciated; has held his present position five years. Address SMART, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER who can arrange to write up a set of books for two or three hours a day, say from 3 to 6 P. M. Address Box No. 454 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and to assist with washing and ironing; must have good City references. Apply this day at No. 177 Madison-av., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND seamstress, a Protestant, thoroughly qualified for the situation and willing to live in the country. Apply at No. 48 South-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country to take care of two horses and work in a garden. Call at office No. 1, No. 74 Wall st.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED.—ONE WHO is correct at figures, writes a good hand, has experience, and is well acquainted with the City, may address in his own handwriting, with references, Box No. 1,602 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH WING TO NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department Building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building, finished and complete in all its details, except the hot water heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case of the foregoing bid of —— for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office nearest their residence execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B. Guarantor,
E. F. C. D. Guarantor.
——, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, Attorney or Collector.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture. Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage, New-York City,

Sky-blue kersey, army standard.
Infantry trowsers.
Sack coats, lined.
Sack coats, unlined.
Shirts, flannel.
Drawers, Canton flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Drawers, knit.
Stockings.
Forage caps.
Blankets, India rubber.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Bugles.
Drums.
Fifes, B and C.
Canteens.
Camp-kettles.
Mess-pans.
Axes, felling.
Axe-handles.
Pick-axes.
Pick-axe-handles.
Hatchets.
Hatchet-handles.
Spades.
National colors.
Camp colors.
Regimental colors, artillery.
Regimental colors, infantry.
Recruiting flags.
Cavalry guidons.
Garrison flags.
Storm flags.
Shelter-tents.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make delivery, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing trimmings and making up infantry trowsers from kersey furnished by the United States.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will execute it at once, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 15th of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification,—cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

" —— ——,
" —— ——."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. C. CLARKE,
Col., A. O. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears,
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears. Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 4 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FAVORITE BARGE HARVEST HOME and others, with steamboats such as desired. Also St. Ronan's Well, Pleasant Valley and other Groves to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a stock commission business under the firm name of HEISER & COOPER.

THOS. R. HEISER,
WM. COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES, has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $800. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTION.
ANOTHER GRAND RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock,
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, the unapproachable Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the incomparable Danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

First appearance of
Mr. D. L. MORRIS,
THE CELEBRATED GERMANICO-AMERICANO,
Who will
"SPEAK SOME TINGS"
"SPEAK SOME TINGS"
IN A LEARNED DISSERTATION UPON THE TIMES.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 in Lecture Room, without additional charge,
OF HERR NALOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,
only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 300 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, TWO DWARFS, THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO KANGAROOS, PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, AUTOMATON WRITER, MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits........ 10
United States to Veterans........ 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10, for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED.—200 VETERANS, whose term of service has just expired, are now ready to reenter the service for three years as substitutes. We can furnish these men and more to parties in this City or State. Quotas of towns filled. References given. Call at the Bounty Pay Army and Navy Agency, No. 111 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with. the best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BAY carriage-horses, young, sound and kind in all harness; also, a coach, rockaway, wagon, harnesses, blankets, &c. Can be seen at the residence of the late Mrs. ISABELLA WEYMAN, Bloomingdale Road and 92d-st.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, will be held at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 8 at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

S. DRAPER, President.

S. J. GLASSEY, } Secretaries.
H. H. WOODS, }

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾.

Lessee and Manager........ Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1864,
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
and for the
FIRST TIME AT THIS THEATRE,
the distinguished artist,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
will appear in her very
CELEBRATED AND RENOWNED CHARACTERS
OF
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
(as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED TIMES
throughout the United States, with the most distinguished success.)
in C. W. Tayleur's thrilling Drama, entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR,
THE ELOPEMENT,
founded upon the powerful novel of the same name.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MUCH EXCELLENCE, embracing the names of Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. C. Nunan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, J. Seymour, Mrs. Skerrett, Mary Wells, Fisher, Florence, Everett, &c., &c.

Musical Conductor........ HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.

RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS only, of
MR. DAN BRYANT,

whose impersonations of Irish character during the past two weeks, have been pronounced by
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
THE MOST NATURAL AND ARTISTIC
ever witnessed on the New-York stage since the days of the lamented Tyrone Power.

MONDAY, Aug. 8, sixth time at this theatre, Boucicault's great drama, in three acts, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

With the following unprecedented great cast:

Myles-na-Coppaleen........ Mr. Dan Bryant
Father Tom........ Mr. C. Fisher
Danny Mann........ Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hardress Cregan, (his original character,) Mr. H. F. Daly
Kyrle Daly........ Mr. A. H. Davenport
Corrigan........ Mr. W. H. Norton
Mrs. Cregan........ Miss Fanny Morant
Eily O'Connor, the "Colleen Bawn," Miss Ione Burke (who will sing "Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking a Cow,")
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"... Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Sheelah Mann........ Mrs. John Sefton

In rehearsal, Lover's famous drama of
RORY O'MORE, with
MR. DAN BRYANT as
RORY.

"HIGHLAND GUARD."

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS'
GRAND FESTIVAL,
JONES' WOODS,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.
Tickets 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate No. 38,102, for 100 shares Hudson River Railroad Stock.

Certificate No. 38,109, for 100 shares Hudson River Railroad Stock.

Certificate No. 1,700, for 100 shares Chicago and Northwestern Preferred.

All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.

FEARING & DALTON, No. 7 Broad-st.

$200 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER's stable at Centreville, Bergen Point, N. J., on the evening of Aug. 5, a dark brown mare, full of scattering white hairs, white stripe down her face running into her lip, white hind feet, a protuberance on her hind legs resembling a curb, a scar on knee inside of her right fore leg, long black tail and mane, about 15½ hands high; the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the said mare.

JOSEPH B. CLOSK,
No. 49 Chambers-st., N. Y.,
or Bergen Point, N. J.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,388 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cunman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—$50 REWARD—SUPPOSED TO BE taken in mistake from the steamer *City of Washington*, July 28, a black leather dispatch box or writing case, also a traveling rug and drab overcoat, strapped together. Apply at No. 297 Broadway. No questions asked.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FROM 6 TO 10 o'clock, one bunch of safe keys, No. 1,954; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at VALENTINE & BUTLER'S, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 336 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR, }
J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 2-law6m. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR, }

SOUTHERN NEWS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

...led by the gallant Texans. Sherman was moving south, or down the Chattahoochee, with the purpose of cutting the railway at East Point, or in the vicinity of that place, six miles southwest of Atlanta. Gen. Hood had made dispositions of his troops to prevent such result. Let Sherman cotinue to extend the perimeter of the vast circle with which he would enclose Atlanta, Hood will discover a weak place in his extended lines. The day of our retreat has ended, and that of our assaults on Federal earthworks has dawned. Our soldiers say that the war must end even here. The immediate prize for which they struggle is Atlanta; but they look beyond to political and personal results which must affect them and their prosperity forever. With them it is freedom or death. They have forgotten the issue made up by politicians. The ghost of the negro is exorcised and Mammon is no longer deemed the god of the temple of freedom. They fight simply for personal and State independence, for their homes, their wives and children.

It would not be prudent to publish the present position of the several army corps. I need only assure you that Atlanta is rapidly becoming, under the direction of Gen. Hood, the impregnable stronghold which it should have been six months ago. If the enemy do not attack us during this week, we will march forth from our earthworks and assail him before the next closes. Mark the prediction. There is reason for this opinion not given in this letter—it consists mainly, however, in the buoyant, self-confident spirit of our veteran army.

THE RICHMOND WHIG AND THE LATE RAID INTO MARYLAND.

From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. 3.

The Richmond *Whig* controverts our objections to the late raid into Maryland. We give the words of our distinguished cotemporary at length, in order that the full force of its reasoning may be appreciated:

"Let us see. When Gen. Early left the army in front of Richmond the Yankee Gen. Hunter, at the head of more than twenty thousand men, after a triumphant march from Winchester to Lexington, was moving on Lynchburgh, with the certainty of occupying that vital point unless prevented by a force detached from Lee's army. If Early had gone to Georgia instead of Lynchburgh, Hunter would have taken quiet possession of that city, and would have been in a position to cut effectually and remedilessly all Lee's communications. This done, nothing short of a miracle would have prevented the success of Grant's strategy. To save himself from the necessity of capitulating, or moving off toward the South and abandoning the Confederate capital and the State of Virginia, Lee would have been compelled, while so weakened as to be capable only of defensive action, by the absence of Early's corps in Georgia—and the *Mercury* much underrates the strength of that corps—either to sally out from his own works and attack Grant in his strong defences, and rout and scatter his army, or to have detached not less than twenty thousand more troops from his command, already heavily depleted by Early's absence in Georgia, to drive Hunter away from Lynchburgh, and keep him away. With the force then left to Lee, could he have resisted an onset from the immense army of Grant? Possibly; but it would have been madness to have invited the risk of it, if it could be avoided. If Early had gone to Georgia, there would have been no escape for Lee from the necessity of trying one or the other of these frightful experiments, by which he might have lost his army as well as the capital, or otherwise of giving up the capital to save his army, and with the capital the whole, virtually, of the State of Virginia. No one, we are sure, will more readily than our esteemed Charleston cotemporary admit that there would have been cause for "anxiety as to our future," to say greater than any that attaches, or can attach, to the condition of things at Atlanta.

The *Mercury* must see, on reflection, that the presence of Early at Lynchburgh, which was not an hour too soon, was the most fortunate thing that could have occurred. There was no other spot of earth in the Confederacy where he could just then have been as useful, and, consequently, to have dispatched him to Georgia, and thereby prevented his appearance at Lynchburgh at the critical moment, would have been in reality "silly and mischievous," a "blunder" and an act of "folly." Nor can the *Mercury* reply that when Early had driven Hunter away from Lynchburgh, he might then have been dispatched to Georgia, *for if he had withdrawn from Lynchburgh in that direction, Hunter would have come down at once from the mountains, where he was halting, and taken possession of the abandoned prize.* The question presented then for decision was whether Early *should remain at Lynchburgh to prevent Hunter's return, or move in a direction that would compel him to follow.* In the latter, the route toward the enemy's country was the one necessary to be taken. Whether the practicability of taking Washington or Baltimore constituted an inducement to the expedition or not, we do not know.

The expedition of Hunter against Lynchburgh, according to his reported statement published in the Lynchburgh *Republican*, was to have been a conjoint operation. Sheridan with his horse, and Butler by a detachment sent from the south side of the James River, were to coöperate with him. Hampton whipped Sheridan near Gordonsville, and prevented him from keeping time, whilst Butler found full employment for all his troops on the James River. The consequence was that Hunter advanced alone to the attack of Lynchburgh. As soon as he felt the strength of our troops under Gen. Early, opposed to him after a day's skirmishing and combat, he commenced his retreat, and Early followed him. His force, infantry and cavalry, was computed at 8,000 men, (not 20,000 men, as the *Whig* supposes.) He was right to retreat, for it was clear, with the superior numbers of Early, (now known to have been 22,000 men,) he was in more danger of being captured than Lynchburgh. His retreat was most disastrous. His army was whipped in their retreat at Liberty, Bedford County, and again at New-Kent.

No, it was *after* the utter discomfiture, demoralization and flight of Hunter's command from Lynchburgh down the valley of Virginia, that the question arose—what course should Gen. Early's corps pursue—shall it go to Georgia or Maryland? Hunter did not hang halting over Lynchburgh on the mountains, as the Richmond *Whig* supposes. He never would have approached Lynchburgh, relying on the troops under his command, unaided, to take Lynchburgh. He expected coöperation from Sheridan and Butler. And when these failed, he did not tarry near Lynchburgh; but, defeated and driven hundreds of miles from Lynchburgh, down the valley of Virginia, he was no longer an element of danger to Richmond or worthy of military precautions. The Richmond *Whig* thinks otherwise. It thinks that Hunter was so formidable in his power and position *toward Lynchburgh*, that it was eminently wise that Gen. Early should have made his raid into Maryland to draw Hunter after him. We confess ourselves utterly unable to see the cause of the effect. With great respect for our cotemporary, we cannot believe that Hunter and his command, was any cause whatever for the raid into Maryland. Where he was, could be of no consequence either to Richmond or Lynchburgh. During the whole time Gen. Early was in Maryland, Hunter never opposed him, so utterly broken was his command; and when Gens. Crook and Averill at length met him (we presume with Hunter's command recruited and revivified,) after his return from Maryland, near Winchester, they exemplify the primal tactics of Bull Run. It appears to us clear that after Hunter's disastrous and ruinous retreat from Lynchburgh down the Valley of Virginia, instead of Gen. Early, with his corps, being sent on a raid into Maryland, it would have been far better to have sent him to Georgia, to fight one battle at least at Atlanta, and to return to Virginia. This corps, or a part of it, could just as well have been spared in Georgia as in Maryland, so far as the safety of Richmond is concerned, while the results might have been far different. We frankly say to our cotemporary that we can see nothing in the new view it presents to justify the raid into Maryland.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH DAY.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 3d inst., says:

"During Monday night the Yankee fleet kept up an unusual amount of signaling and display of rocket, colored lights, &c. The number of shots fired at Fort Sumter since last report, up to 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, was two hundred and thirty-one. No casualties are reported, and no damage of consequence to the fort. Sullivan's Island batteries fired seventeen shots at Battery Gregg, and the latter at Sullivan's Island two shots.

Fifty-five shots have been fired at the city since last report up to six o'clock Tuesday evening.

Firing was heard in the direction of Lighthouse Inlet Tuesday morning, which continued about two hours.

A propeller gunboat, from the North, with signals flying, passed the bar Tuesday morning; going South.

A large side-wheel transport, towing a large full-rigged line-of-battle ship, supposed to be the *Wabash*, under full sail, came in from the South. She made signals, and was answered by the flag-ship. They both afterward went out to sea Tuesday afternoon, sailing in an easterly direction.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 13th says:

One hundred shots were fired yesterday by Battery Gregg against Fort Sumter. Sullivan's Island replied, throwing eleven shots at Gregg.

From 8 A. M. up to 6 P. M. there were thirty nine shell fired at the city.

There will be a suspension of hostilities this forenoon, during the exchange of prisoners, which has been fixed to take place to-day. The prisoners now in our hands, fifty in number, including the five Yankee Brigadiers, will leave Chisholm's Mill Wharf at 8 A. M. in a flag of truce steamer, and be taken down the harbor, beyond Fort Sumter, where it is understood that they will be met by a Yankee steamer, with our prisoners aboard. The exchange will then take place with the least possible delay, under the superintendence of Col. Jno. F. Lay, Inspector-General, and Capt. Gayer, the Provost-Marshal.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The steamer *Chesterfield* Capt. Ferguson, will leave Chisolm's Mill Wharf, west end of Tradd-street, at 8 o'clock this morning, with the fifty Yankee officers now held by us, to be exchanged for the Confederate officers sent to Morris Island. The exchange will take place near the outer buoy in the harbor, outside of Fort Sumter. Maj. Jno. W. Lay, of Gen. Jones' Staff, has been appointed to act on the part of the Confederates. A Major-General's salute will be fired by Fort Ripley on the return of the steamer with our officers.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL TROOPS AT CHARLESTON.

From the Courier, Aug. 3.

We learn that the veteran troops whose appearance in the city Tuesday afternoon attracted so much attention, are only the advance of a force, all of which will arrive in time for the next demonstration against "the nest of the rebellion." It is not deemed prudent to mention the exact strength of this force, but it is encouraging to know that in the next effort of the enemy to take this city, the disproportion of numbers will not be so great as in the last campaign on John's and James' Islands, which resulted so gloriously to our arms.

From the Mercury, Aug. 2.

We are opposed to making mention of military movements in the public press, but for the benefit of the croakers who have looked so forlorn ever since troops were withdrawn from the defence of this city to strengthen the Army of Northern Virginia, it may be as well to state that the first of several well tried regiments, the number and strength of which we will leave the enemy to discover, have arrived in this department, and will be found at the right place, when the enemy makes his next advance.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Aug. 3, says:

"The Union Prayer Meeting will be held this afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock, in Bethel Church, corner Calhoun and Pitt streets.

Ministers of the city and those who may be here temporarily, chaplains and missionaries of the army, soldiers and citizens generally, who believe in the efficacy of prayer, are invited to attend for the purpose of presenting the condition of the city and country before the Mercy Seat.

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST.

The following advertisement we find in our latest Charleston files:

Slave Labor for the Coast—Division No. 1.

1. Commissioners of Roads and the town authorities within the judicial districts of Pickens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry will forthwith summon all slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver one-fourth of their slaves liable to road duty, at the railroad depots nearest their residences, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August next, there to await transportation to Charleston for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

2. Negroes delivered on Greenville and Columbia Railroad will take the train which leaves Greenville at 5:20 o'clock A. M.

Those delivered on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad will take the train which leaves Charlotte at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those delivered on the Spartanburgh and Union Railroad will take the passenger train down.

Those delivered on the Laurens Railroad will take the passenger train down.

Those delivered on the King's Mountain Railroad will take passenger train down.

Those delivered on the Blue Ridge Railroad will take the train which leaves Walhalla at 2 o'clock A. M.

3. Commissioners of Roads who have not made returns will do so at once. To avoid confusion and injustice the returns of all commissioners should be promptly revised and sent to this office.

4. Attention is directed to the call of Maj.-Gen. Jones, for *twenty-five hundred road hands.* The necessity for labor is extremely urgent. All volunteer labor furnished at once will be credited on this call.

R. B. JOHNSON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.

Camden, July 22, 1864.

MEMBERS OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

It is impossible for the people, as is remarked by an exchange, to attach too much importance to the matter, as questions as essential to the good of our country will come up before our State Legislatures as those cousidered by the Congress of the Confederate States from time to time. We hope the people will lay prejudices aside, and select our very best men—morally and intellectually, regardless of personal feelings. We should not elect men simply because they are clever, but because they have the moral worth and clear intellect to fit them for the important duties of the place.—*Charleston Courier.*

Minor Rebel Matters.

From our Files of Southern Journals.

Gen. Early has again turned the head of his column toward the enemy's country, if not toward its capital. This time, while advancing under the favorable circumstances of having only a defeated army in front, he will not find Washington City undefended and open to his troops; but notwithstanding this, says the *Enquirer*, we look for important results, if he only presses forward with vigor and alacrity. The first march on Washington forced Grant to send off at least two corps to the defence of the capital, but as soon as our troops passed Winchester in retreat, the necessities of the army before Petersburgh demanded the return of his corps, and it is believed that they are now in line before either Chaffin's, Drewry's or Petersburgh. Washington City, therefore, is defended only by the remnant of Hunter's thrice-routed army—and if vigorously pressed must fall, unless again Grant hurries forward troops to its rescue.

The family of Midshipman Anderson, of Savannah, after all their mental agony, have received letters from Europe, which assure them of his safety. He was not only not killed on board the *Alabama*, as reported in the English papers, but escaped unhurt, and, at the date of the letters, was at Southampton, on duty and in good health. Intelligence has also been received of the safety of Midshipmen Bulloch and Maffitt.—*Charleston Mercury, Aug.* 3.

A correspondent of the *Whig*, writing on the 26th, from Winchester, says the Government and people of Washington are again much excited at the reappearance of Gen. Early on the border. This time we hope he will strike for Pennsylvania and retaliate upon the people of that State the enormities committed by the infamous Butler upon the citizens of Virginia.

Growing Civil and Civilized.—On the first advance of the Yankee army from Memphis, says the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 12th, it is said that Gen. Forrest sent a flag of truce to ask upon what plan the war was to be waged—if the black flag was meant to be raised, and the Yankee battle-cry was to be "Fort Pillow" and "No Quarter," he had no objections to meet the Yankee General on such an issue, but desired to know it beforehand. The reply was that the Federal General had given strict orders to respect private property on the march, and that he preferred to conduct the campaign on the humane and civilized principles of modern warfare. He only required that his negro soldiers, if captured, should be treated as prisoners of war. Thus Gen. Forrest has taught one Yankee General the language of moderation and humanity. He has done it by forcible deeds and the terror of his name.

Capt. E. B. Holden, of Chawell County, N. C., a brother of the semi-official candidate for Governor, announces himself a candidate for the Legislature, and says: "If elected I will support the Administration of Mr. Davis, and do everything I can to uphold the liberties for which we are battling. As to the candidates which are asking your suffrage for Governor, I will give my unanimous support to His Excellency Zebulon B. Vance, believing him to be a patriot and statesman."

On Saturday, the 23d ult., the United States steamer *Keystone* grounded on Dameron's marsh, and next day was boarded by a detachment of Capt. A. E. Edwards' company of Home Guards, of Northumberland County, Va., commanded by Lieut. G. Harvey, who, after removing all the supplies, &c., on board, set fire to the steamer and destroyed her. The crew, fourteen men, escaped to their boats before the boarding party could reach the steamer.

The citizens' vote in North Carolina will be polled on Thursday, 4th inst., but the majority for Vance in the army vote, as reported, is so heavy that there is no suspense or excitement about the matter, and Holden, no doubt, suffers a big disgust.

The number of Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., is now over twenty-seven thousand, and have been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the inclosure.

A few days after Gen. Hood assumed the command of the Army of Tennessee, he, with his Staff, visited all the hospitals at Atlanta, and the result of his strict inspection was a return of fifteen hundred men to the front.

Cars will be dispatched for Lee's and Beauregard's armies Aug. 10; for Hood's army Aug. 15; for Charleston and the coast Aug. 15. Address M. Laborde, S. C.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An Expedition into the Interior.

Our correspondent at Norfolk, under date of Aug. 3, gave in yesterday's Times an account of an expedition extemporized from the forces of that district, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Vogdes, which was sent into North Carolina on the 28th ult., and has just returned after a very severe march through the interior of the State, and experiencing a degree of hospitality from the people such as our troops have not met with anywhere since the war began. The force consisted of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry, Col. N. B. Lord, formerly of the Thirty-fifth New-York Infantry; the First United States Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Dimon; the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio National Guard, Col. Sage, and the Eighth New-York Independent Battery, Capt. Fitch—the whole under the command of Col. Lord. The column proceeded direct to Elizabeth City, where it was divided into detachments, distinct districts being assigned to each Commander for the operation of his troops. Lieut.-Col. Evans, of the Twentieth Cavalry, scoured the southeastern portion of the State, while Maj. Gayer, of the same regiment, directed his course farther into the interior. Both officers were eminently successful in capturing horses, wagons, mules, cotton and tobacco, the spoils amounting, in the aggregate, to one hundred and twenty horses, thirty mules, thirty-seven bales of cotton, ten boxes of tobacco, three thousand yards of cotton cloth and a great number of carts and wagons.

The counties visited were Chowan, Pasquatank, Gates, Perquimmons and Camden, and the expedition derives its importance, in a great degree, from the evidences of loyalty it developed in the people of the old North State. Col. Lord assures me that there is more genuine devotion, to-day, to the Union, among the people of the section he visited than among some portions of the North. Everywhere the troops were welcomed with the greatest demonstrations of delight—the houses of the citizens were thrown open to the officers, to whom as generous a hospitality was extended as the diminished means of the inhabitants would allow. The expressions of loyalty he heard were as gratifying as they were surprising.

In organizing the expedition Gen. Vogdes could not have intrusted its execution to a more prudent or capable Commander than Col. Lord. X.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 7.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The following officers attached to New-York regiments, have been dismissed from the army by order of Gen. Hunter, for deserting their several commands at the battle of Winchester, subject to approval of the President: Capt. J. L. Hicks, Thirteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. D. R. Bristow, First Cavalry; Lieut. H. Evast, First Vermont Cavalry.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers reported from hospitals up to Aug. 6: Peter McLoed, K, 9th New-York; Paulding Vincent, B, 179th; John Edward, M, 14th Heavy Artillery; Chester Wood, A, 8th Heavy Artillery; Adam Gailes, 8th Heavy Artillery; J. Gorman, recruit, 21st Cavalry; Hubard M. Moses, D, 77th. Aug. 7.—Amos Chapman, B, 50th New-York Volunteers; John Johnston, C, 22d Cavalry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Col. C. L. Baker returned to Washington to-day from the West, bringing with him and lodging in the Old Capitol Prison sixteen persons whom he arrested for manufacturing and circulating counterfeit United States notes of the denominations of $50, $20, and $10, and of fifty cents. He also brought hither the plates, eleven presses, paper, ink, &c., and dies for forging twenty-five cent metallic pieces, the latter to be circulated in Mexico and other foreign countries. The manufactory near Indianapolis was the most extensive. An entire family of six or seven persons were engaged in the printing and trimming of the notes, which are all good imitations of the genuine notes, though the paper is inferior. Branches existed at St. Louis, Covington, Ky., and Nauvoo, Ill., which are now suppressed, and their principals and employes are in prison.

SPURIOUS PAPER IN CIRCULATION.

A very large quantity of spurious paper has been secured in Washington. Much of the same manufacture has found its way into the hands of the soldiers in the West. Agents for its sale and circulation had been established in various localities. The precise extent of the fraud is not yet known, but it is believed that millions of the counterfeits are in circulation. This is by far the most important arrest of forgers and capture of instruments which has ever taken place in the United States or any other country.

ESCAPE AND DEATH OF ONE OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.

While traveling hither, when between Altoona and Harrisburgh, one of the guilty parties, although his legs were fastened with irons, made his escape from a car while in motion, and was killed by the fall, it is said.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan up to Aug. 6 was $8,024,250. The subscriptions of Saturday amounted to $926,850.

Correction.—The notice in the Times of Friday, the 5th, of the death, in the hospital at Annapolis, of Lieut. W. H. Van Biskurk, Fourteenth New-York Artillery, is incorrect, as a letter written to his family on the 6th has been received, and a gentleman, the bearer of it, left him well on Saturday morning. Lieut. Theodore P. Cook, also of the same regiment, reported dead, is alive and well at Annapolis Hospital.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Supposed Fatal Car Accident—The Driver Arrested for Negligence.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Lewis Holstein, residing at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, was run over by car No. 40 of the Third-avenue Railroad Line, in Printing House-square. We obtain the following statement of the affair from the report made by Capt. Thorne, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, yesterday, at the Central Police Office: Holstein went aboard a down car at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, and rode down on the front platform. When opposite Tammany Hall he told the driver that he wished to alight, and asked him to stop the car. To this request, the driver, John Baglan by name, paid no attention. Holstein then jumped from the platform, and in doing so fell on the track. The wheels of the car passed over his right leg, crushing and fracturing it in a horrible manner. The injured man was taken to the Station-house, and thence to the New-York Hospital, where he was pronounced to be in a very critical condition. Baglan, the driver, was arrested by Officer C. Murphy, and yesterday Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs to await the result.

Arrival of More Veterans.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Regiments Maine Volunteers arrived in this City yesterday, and were quartered at the Battery Barracks. They are direct from Monocacy Junction, on the usual furlough of thirty days, and will leave this City for home to-day. The Thirteenth Regiment is commanded by Col. Rust, and numbers about 240 men. The Fifteenth is commanded by Col. Isaac Dyer, and numbers 290 men. These regiments were mustered into the service in December, 1861, and were sent to the Department of the Gulf, where they have been ever since. They have been engaged in a number of battles, and have behaved very gallantly. They were in the last engagement before Petersburgh. The men seem to be in excellent spirits, like the service, respect their officers, and say that when their furlough has expired, and their ranks are filled up, they will be again ready to go with them into battle, and will render as good an account of themselves as they always have before.

Sad Accident Caused by the Explosion of a Loaded Musket.—On Saturday evening a serious accident occurred at the armory of Messrs. Wm. & Wm. S. Starrs, corner of Houston and Bedford-streets, whereby three persons were severely injured. It appears that the cartman employed at the armory, named Stephen Barker, was unloading a number of muskets which he had received from the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue, when one of them, which was loaded, exploded while in his hands. The ball from the weapon passed through the carman's left arm, thence through the right arm of Stephen Colwell, who was standing near, and finally grazed the forehead of John Cordes, a lad who was assisting the carman. The injured persons were conveyed home by the police. The wounds, though very serious, are none of them regarded fatal.

A Man Seriously Shot in Elizabeth-street.—Wm. Dougherty, was arrested on Saturday night, by officer Maxwell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on the charge of having committed a felonious assault on Thos. Brady, of No. 188 Elizabeth-street. It seems that the two men became involved in a dispute relative to the character of a certain lady with whom they were both acquainted. The discussion was ended by Dougherty's drawing a pistol and shooting his antagonist through the arm, inflicting a serious wound. The prisoner was taken before Justice Hogan yesterday morning, and committed to the Tombs for examination.

Another Serious Car Accident.—John S. Tappan, of No. 128 East Twenty-seventh-street, while getting off the front platform of a Tenth-avenue car, in West-street, near Cedar, slipped and fell on the track. The wheels of the car passed over one of his legs, fracturing it very severely. He was conveyed to his residence by Officer Rhodes of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Extensive Seizure of Stolen Property.—About five o'clock Sunday morning Sergt. Crafts and Officer Campsil, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, observed two suspicious looking men loitering about the corner of Plymouth and Main streets. On approaching them another man was seen coming through Plymouth-street with a lot of rope, and not being able to account for its possession in a satisfactory manner, was taken to the Station-house. On going to the dock the officers discovered two boats, and also learned that a number of bags filled with allspice had been transferred to a junk-shop on the corner of Plymouth and Main streets. The police took possession of the boats and the officers visited the junk-shop, where they found eight bags of allspice, which had just been brought in. In the cellar they discovered a large quantity of allspice, cotton, new and old rope, sails, coffee, &c., which were taken to the Station-house, by order of Capt. Jacobs, where it now remains for identification. In working the case up the officers found that a large quantity of coffee had been removed from the junk-shop the day before. The expressman, who removed it, being found, said that he had taken it to Wedemyer's store, in Raymond-street. The officers found there 9½ bags coffee (1,281 pounds,) which had been sold to him by Mulraney, the junkman. It was secured and conveyed to the Station-house. In connection with the above-named officers, policemen Pearce and Bourne succeeded in arresting Hugh Mulraney, the keeper of the junkshop, Patrick Malone and Patrick Breslin, who are charged with stealing the goods and selling them to Mulraney. The amount of property recovered is valued at $2,000. According to the account-books found, Malone sold to Mulraney, since July 2, coffee, wool, iron, rope, brass, &c., to the amount of $1,531 19. Breslin sold the same kind of goods since the same date, amounting to $323 75. The sugar and wool is supposed to have been stolen from the scene of the late fire at the foot of Jeroiamon-street. The cotton, it appears, was bought for fourteen cents a pound, and sold for seventy cents in New-York. The goods are in the possession of the police, and awaiting owners to identify them. The prisoners are locked up meantime, to await further developments.

Return of the Ninetieth Regiment.—The Ninetieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., returned home yesterday, on a furlough of thirty days. They are under command of Col. Nelson Shaurman, and number one hundred and seventy men. About seventy remain at Harper's Ferry. The Brooklyn Common Council voted them a reception some time since, but their arrival was so long delayed that no arrangements could be made. The Thirteenth Regiment were in readiness on Saturday to escort them, but as they did not arrive, they were dismissed. To-day they will probably be formally welcomed. The Ninetieth marched to the State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue, where they stacked their muskets, and were permitted to go to their families and friends. The men looked very much fatigued. They have recently done severe service in Maryland.

Body of a Sailor Recovered.—On Thursday last, six sailors deserted from the *North Carolina*, lying off the Navy-yard. They were discovered, and a volley was fired at them by the guard. One was shot, another was disabled with a bayonet, one was drowned, and another, named John Davis, an old English man-of-war's-man, was caught on shore by Officer Keelan, of the Forty-second Precinct Police. The other two were probably drowned. The body of the one recovered is supposed to be one of the deserters. Davis says that it was impossible to survive such a shower of bullets as was poured upon them, and he was glad to get on shore. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the drowned man.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 193. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 44; dysentery, 15; consumption, 17; marasmus, 16; congestion brain, 10; debility, 8; convulsions, 12; sunstroke, 2; cholera morbus, 2; scarlet fever, 2, &c.; under one year of age, 69; natives of United States, 146; Ireland, 55; England, 5; Germany, 3; Scotland, 2; West Indies, 1; British America, 1.

Sun-struck.—A boy, about 15 years of age, name unknown, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, on the corner of Classon-avenue and Pacific-street, and died almost immediately thereafter. The body was taken in charge by the Fiftieth Precint Police and the Coroner notified.

Turf Record.

THE SARATOGA MEETING—THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

Large as had been the attendance on the two previous days of the meeting—that of the third day exceeded it. The grand stand, capacious as it is, was crowded to overflowing, by elegantly dressed ladies, who then took possession of the steps in front, leading to the lawn, to which all the gentlemen were driven when the stand was filled. The show of equipages was also brilliant in the extreme. The receipts for day tickets, and independent entirely of season badges, and members' tickets were on the first day a trifle over $3,000; on the second, (Thursday,) $3,700, and on this, the third, considerably over $4,000—the interest culminating as the meeting progressed. And here we may add, in parenthesis, that on Saturday, the last day, that the attendance again increased in numbers and brilliancy, the receipts were over $5,000, which is a sufficient proof of the deep interest felt by the public in the meeting, and the satisfaction manifested at the admirable manner and high-toned style in which it was managed throughout.

The Association is composed entirely of gentlemen of high social position, who spared neither pains nor expense in promoting unexceptionably good sport and the comfort of all present, and right well were they rewarded by the unqualified eulogiums that were showered upon them. Mr. Travers is the President; the Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. John F. Purday, Erastus Corning, Jr., John B. Davidson, George Osgood, and John Hunter. The track will henceforth be regarded as the best race-course in the country, as it was uncoubtedly the best arranged one on this inaugural occasion. Still further improvements will be made in the track prior to the next meeting.

The first race of Friday was as follows;

Sweepstakes for three year olds, to carry one hundred pounds, (the winner of the Travers stake to carry five pounds extra,) $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, $500 added, dash of two miles:

J Hunter (Travers & Osgood,) entered b. c. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe...... 1
J. Ward entered b. c. Tipperary, by Ringgold, dam Roxana, by imp Chesterfield...... 2
W. F. Harper entered b. c. Orion, by Revenue, dam Mirth, by Wagner...... 3
F. Morris entered g. c., by imp. Eclipse, dam Sally Ward, Jr., by imp. Glencoe...... 4
J. S. Watson entered b. f. Patti, by imp. Eclipse, dam Pasta, by Revenue...... drawn

Betting two to one on Kentucky, on whom an immense amount of money was laid.

Tipperary got away with the lead, *Orion* second, *Kentucky* third, and the *Eclipse* colt fourth. At the turn, *Orion* took up the running at the quarter pole; *Kentucky* took the second place, with *Tip* third—the *Eclipse* colt lying in the rear. At the half mile the three leading horses were close together—*Orion* a neck in advance; at the lower turn *Kentucky* was side by side with *Orion*, *Tip* three lengths behind them, and the *Eclipse* colt fully six behind him; coming up the stretch an exciting struggle ensued between *Orion* and *Kentucky*, the latter taking the lead as they passed the stand—*Tip* well up, the *Eclipse* colt beaten off—which order was maintained to the first quarter on the second mile, where *Kentucky* commenced opening the gap, *Orion* falling off, and *Tip* took second place, *Orion* and the *Eclipse* colt being out of the race. *Kentucky* continued the lead under a strong pull, and easily shook off *Tip* in his final efforts and won easily by two lengths.

Time—First quarter, 00:36; half mile, 1:05; first mile, 2:09; the two miles, 4:11¾.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Purse, for all ages, $860; three-mile heats.

J. S. Watson entered ch. c. Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe..	1	2	1
P. C. Bush entered ch. c. Fleetwing, by Balrownie, dam sister to Nicholas I...	2	1	2

TIME.

	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
First mile..............	2:15	2:29	2:11
Two miles..............	4:19	4:37	4:23
Three miles..............	6:26½	6:42½	6:28½

The track was very heavy.

First Heat—Fleetwing was first off, and led past the quarter-pole, two lengths in front—increasing it four lengths down the back. At the half-mile, *Aldebaran* closed up a couple of lengths, no alteration taking place round the lower turn and up the home-stretch, *Aldebaran* pulling double. At the stand *Fleetwing* led a length, going round the turn at the beginning of the second mile. *Aldebaran* was let out, when he immediately took the lead. In the back-stretch, *Aldebaran* suffered *Fleetwing* to close up, and at the half mile they were even at the lower turn, but *Aldebaran* immediately shook *Fleetwing* off again, and again let him come to his head, *Aldebaran* commencing the third mile under a strong pull, and they were alternately head and head. Down the back *Fleetwing* led a length on sufferance, but at the lower turn *Aldebaran* came with a rush, and taking the lead in a splendid final struggle won by a length. The betting was 2 to 1 on *Aldebaran*.

Time—First quarter 00:38; first half 1:11; first mile 2:15; the two miles 4:19; the three miles 6:26½.

Second heat—Betting, 500 to 50 on *Aldebaran*. *Fleetwing* got off first, and led two lengths round the first turn, and kept the lead throughout the two miles and three-quarters. At the turn into the homestretch on the third mile, where *Aldebaran* challenged, a splendid race ensued, *Fleetwing* winning the heat in a gallant finish by three parts of a length.

Time—First quarter, 00:39½; half, 1:19; mile, 2:29; two miles, 4:37½; three miles, 6:42½.

Third Heat.—Betting 300 to 200 on *Aldebaran*. *Fleetwing* led two lengths to the quarter pole, but *Aldebaran* passed him at the half mile, and took a lead of four lengths, and was never afterward approached, and won the heat and race on his own terms by three clear lengths. The race throughout was a most interesting one.

Time—Quarter mile, 0:36; half mile, 1:09; one mile, 2:11; two miles, 4:29; third mile, 6:26¼.

BALL.

The great Ball of the season took place at the Union Hall Hotel on Friday evening, under the auspices of an Executive Committee of Senators, Judges, Members of Congress, and the elite of society generally. The immense dining-room, which can seat at meals 1,200 guests, was converted into the ball-room for the occasion; it was crowded to overflowing by the guests of the house (who numbered over 1,200) and large delegations from the other hotels. The whole affair passed off with the most brilliant *éclat*, including a superb supper—provided in the best style of the Lelands, who know how to keep an hotel. It was early morning before the elegant assemblage broke up. This ball will be long remembered in fashionable circles.

The Allies in Denmark.

From the London Times.

From the manner in which Gen. Falkenstein treats an occupied territory, it is easy to perceive that the Germans are little accustomed to the position of conquerors. A nation which has made many wars, and seen successive provinces yield to its armies, has generally learnt the first lesson of warlike chivalry—to treat with kindness all non-combatants and all populations whom the fortune of arms has submitted to its authority. The behavior of the Prussians in Jutland is that of an army which for fifty years has gathered its ideas of war from hearsay of the exactions of the French, and has known nothing nearer a battle than the pompous reviews with which the Court of Berlin amuses itself and its subjects. After winning easy victories over the weak and ill-equipped armies of Denmark, they appear resolved to wreak upon the conquered a vengeance which no high-minded conqueror would care to inflict. The world would know little of what passes in that secluded corner of Europe, if it were not for the exertions of the English press. It is the information supplied by our correspondent with the Prussian army which enables us to declare that the Prussians are treating an innocent people with a barbarity seldom equaled, and truly deserving the reprobation of every one who learns their unhappy story. As soon as the allies advanced north of Slesvig, they began to place the country under contribution in a manner which, though not without precedent in war, has been in later years universally condemned. The Slesvigers, even those of Danish race and speech, were paid for what they furnished to the two armies. It was not the wish of the allies to alienate them entirely, and consequently, even when their sympathies were with the Danish Government, they were treated as enemies who were very soon to become friends. But when the Prussian army advanced past the frontier of the duchy, a totally different system was followed. In retaliation for the losses said to have been inflicted by the Danes at sea, war contributions of enormous amount were imposed upon each town that was entered. These towns are, as may well be supposed, merely large villages, dependent chiefly on the agriculture of the neighboring districts, of which they form the markets. Of manufactures or general commerce there is hardly anything, and consequently the population, though no doubt able to live in modest comfort, is totally unable to disburse at a short notice large sums of money. On these people the Prussian Generals, with ignoble imitation, began at once to exercise the tyranny to which their own Fatherland had been subjected in the worst days of French military domination. The maxim that the war must support the war, though banished now from the language of all civilized nations, has been adopted by these German generals, who are determined at any rate to be Napoleonic in something. It is not enough that in this Danish territory, to which not the smallest claim is advanced, the functionaries, great and small, have to act as the servants of the invaders; it is not enough that the whole administration is conducted in subjection to the General commanding; but the inhabitants are plundered in the most open and shameless manner. Already deprived of almost everything and reduced to the barest necessaries of life, they are obliged to furnish three meals a day gratis for a great number of men, not one of whom, even among the Prussian officers, thinks proper to pay anything to the most needy householder. After describing the scenes now to be witnessed in Jutland, our correspondent says: "That great rigor is exercised is beyond a doubt, and it is done avowedly and systematically, with a view to disgust the Danes and exercise a pressure on their Government. The screw is put on in every way, and not without effect."

[Advertisement.]

Heads.—Busts, Casts, Skulls, Drawings, etc., are on free exhibition at the Phrenological Cabinet, at No. 389 Broadway. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired. See the *Phrenological Journal*, for August; sent by first post for twenty cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Reading.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, with articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including the delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1 by first post, by Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 6—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Miss M. A. Francis, John F. Simpson and 2 Misses Simpson, of New-Orleans; Col. Grant and Miss Grant, of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Rothwell, of Montreal, C. E.; Mr. Lalame, wife and child, Capt. R. H. Crewe, British Army; Mme. Graiziella and Miss Graiziella, of Paris; R. Bounhoe, G. Murphy, W. H. Slaughter, of New-York; Robert Wm. Smyth, of England; Henry A. Bromley and Mr. Metcalfe, of Montreal, C. E.; J. Julio, H. Bisson, of Paris; Rev. F. Eldon, wife and 3 children, of Boston, Mass.; J. C. Barrere, B. Falomon, F. Cannon, of Paris; Robert Cameron, of England; George Griffith, Henry Crabtree, Samuel F. Horsey, of New-York; Adolf Pons, C. T. Christie, S. F. Von Forstnir, of Briston, Penn.; Mr. Farbosc, Mr. Gurney, of Hamilton, C. W., J. Niblett, A. Williamson, George Kidd, John Winder, Jas. B. Ross, Mrs. Wanzer and daughter and Master Wanzer, of Hamilton, C. W.; Thos. R. Wanzer, H. Livingston, Joseph Mivingston, Mrs. Chambers and child, Mrs. F. J. Williams and child, A. Hompray, E. A. Pierce, of Boston; Mrs. Eliza Wheatley, A. Latimer, S. Lamb, F. W. Pim, of Ireland; William, Samuel, Mary and Miss M. A. Richards, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; John S. Aughiltree, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Miss Kate Mix, Ide Zubrisia, Samuel Simpson, F. Bassanta, Carl Numan, W. O. McDonald, J. De Vespre, wife and 3 children, J. H. Jones, Benito Quissano, Ortez De Zarate, F. Guerra, F. B. Dunbar, L. Elkins, H. Thompson, C. Miller, E. Stephens, P. Leffingwell, A. A. Peters, J. H. Holander, P. G. Styles, D. Cronans, and others in 2d cabin.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 6—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Holston, Mr. and Mrs. Clery, family and servant, Mrs. Hanley and child, Miss Knapp, Messrs. J. Wrigley, W. Blake, D. Thomas, H. Nichols, W. Reeves, Robert Reeves, Henry Reeves, Richard Reeves, W. Holdsworth, C. Metcalf, E. Barry, A. George, J. Jenkin, W. Kepesey, A. Klinsch, W. Breary, and 160 steerage.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Heyer, Judge Whitaker, lady and 2 children, Miss Medora Blair, Miss S. Thompson, Mrs Nahar, Mrs. J. Segin and son, E. H. Alden and lady, Benson Howard, P. Avendano, H. Rosenmeig, W. W. Miller, A. Capuli, J. Shever, E. Eichelberger, Dr. D. L. Rodgers, M. Barnett, Sr., J. J. Barnett, E. Reichert, S. E. Locke, J. E. Feytas and servant, Jules Paegnot, F. P. Martinez, Lieut. C. Emerson, P. Levant, Col. James C. Clark, Surgeon W. Rockwell, Capt. Coe, Lieuts. Petne, Stevens, Kirby, Babcock, Capt. Irwin, Lieuts. Hicks, Stockley, Capt. Thomasson, Col Nott, Lieuts. Wellington, Gillett, Sherman, Laurie and Buckley, Capts. Sanford, Hopkins and Peck, Lieuts. Jenkins, Stevenson, P. W. Lyon, James Sampson, H. W. Morse, H. Humble, D. G. Eddy, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Duganne, Capt. Geo. Sherine, Capt. Condin, Capt. Proctor, Col. J. J. Burrell, Lieut. B. P. Stowell, Lieut. J. H. Newcomb, Capt. Synes Savage, Lieut. S. F. White, Lieut. J. W. Grienleaf, Lieut. J. Bassett, Lieut. J. Wilson, and 82 on deck.

In U. S. steam transport Atlantic, from Fortress Monroe—Surgeon Charles McCormick, U. S. A.; N. R. Fairbanks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets.... 7 09 | Moon sets... 9 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 01 | Gov. Island..11 50 | Hell Gate... 1 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 7.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool July 23, and Queenstown 25th, 10:30 A. M., with 29 cabin and 160 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. July 24, at 8:16 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Arabia, bound up; 25th, off Old Head of Kinsale, saw ship Harvest Queen, bound up; 26th, 173 miles W. of Fastnet, at 12:33 P. M., saw steamship City of Baltimore, and at 1:20 P. M., saw steamship City of Limerick, bound E.; 28th, lat. 51 14, lon. 24 20, 11 A. M., saw steamship Arabia, bound E. Aug. 2, from lat. 49 to 48, lon. 45 30 to 47, passed several icebergs; 6th, off Nantucket, passed ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New-York, 62 ds. out; 82 miles E. of Sandy Hook, 11:30 P. M., saw steamships City of Washington, Bremen and New-York, bound E.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans 31st ult., with mdse and passengers to T. Ascencio & Co. The steamship Merrimack, hence, arrived at New-Orleans on the 31st. Same day, 20 miles down the river, passed steamship Evening Star, bound up the river. 1st inst., at 7 A. M., passed steamers Creole and Mississippi, bound up. 2d inst., lat. 25 42, lon. 85 55, exchanged signals with Br. brig Grace Worthington, of Belise, Hond., bound E. 5th inst., lat. 32 30, lon. 77 12, spoke a U. S. gunboat, with white smoke-stacks; understood the Monticello, on a cruise.

U. S. steam transport Hero, Hancock, Fortress Monroe 25 hours, with 161 sick and wounded to Medical Director.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldredge, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 611 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director.

Steamer (transport) Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Fortress Monroe 32 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had in tow barge San Gabriel.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse, to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse, to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse, to E. Bynner.

Bark Reina del Sud, (of Buenos Ayres,) Weeks, Boston, in ballast to Reynolds & Cleshman.

Brig Raven, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anthony, Bowling (on the Clyde) 61 ds., with mdse to order.

Brig Amazon, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Thomeson, Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to Geo. F. Penniston.

Schr. Nathan Holmes, Arnold, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Henry Lanners, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Fanning, Lubec 10 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Albert Mason, Perry, Fall River.
Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Niantic, Williams, Taunton.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Ellicott, Rankin, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Savoy, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Albion, Burgess, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. H. Crosby, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Essex, Post, Boston.
Schr. Trenton, Martin, Fall River.
Schr. Young America, Potter, Providence.
Schr. Connecticut, Chapin, New-London.
Schr. S J. Beckett, Robbins, Stonington.
Schr. John E. Patten, Doane, New-Haven.
Schr. Andine, ——, Wareham.
Schr. Panthea, Terry, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. May Pratt, Hurst, New Bedford, with wood.
Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. Ariel, Burgess, New-Haven.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Boston, with boards.
Schr. Elizabeth, Crosby, Chatham.
Schr. Tuccess, ——, Port Ewen, for Providence.
Schr. Goodspeed, Dart, Rondout, for Providence.

BELOW—Ham. ship Soloo, 136 ds. from Manila.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., and light.

Sailed.

Aug. 6—Steamer Petrel, and others.

Ship Henny.

Barks Fanny Hamilton, Tweed, Patriarch, Sambreri, Parthian, Anita, Yorkshire, Ariadne.

Brigs Resolution, Carita, E. Drummond, D. Trowbridge.

Schooners A. F. Howe, Frances, Taltro, Ozell, Dirigo, R. H. Daly, Watauga, Amy Wooster, Maria.

Domestic Ports.

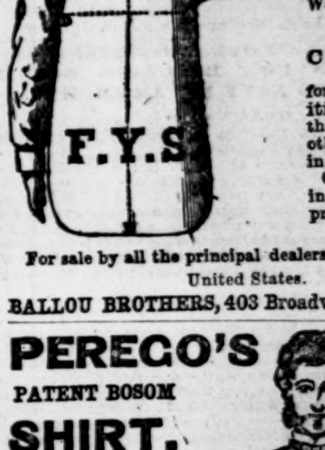
BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. schr. Alexander Blue, Havana. Aug. 7.—Arr. ship Alexandrine, Gottenburg; barks White Wing, Pictou; Edward Everett, Ballmore; brigs Selma, Remedios; Alamo, Elizabethport; schrs. Fro-Jeremie; A. L. Putnam, Jacmel; Loyalist, Barbados; Helene, Eleuthera; Pattie Ross, Matanzas; Delaware, New-York; steamer George Leary, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Union, (of Falmouth,) ——, Elizabethport, for New-Haven, while going through Hell Gate, struck on North Brother Point and sunk.

Spoken, &c.

Ben Nevis—ship, bound E., was seen July 40, lat. 46 33, lon. 43.



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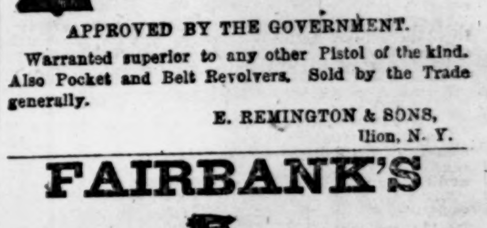

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POLITICAL.

McCLELLAN AND THE PEOPLE.

UNION MASS MEETING.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the People in favor of the Nomination and Election of

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN

to the Presidency of the United States, will be held at Union-square, under the auspices of the McClellan Union Central Committee, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1864,

at 7½ o'clock.

Let the people rally in their might, and demonstrate their fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, their remembrance of our brave and patriotic soldiers, and their attachment to those great principles represented by our chosen leader.

The following eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. Hiram Ketchum,	Wm. A. Kebbe, Esq.,
Hon. John B. Haskin,	Magnus Gross, Esq.,
Hon. John Van Buren,	George Deitz, Esq.,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Lucius Bauer, Esq.,
Hon. Eli P. Norton,	Louis Kirsinger, Esq.,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,	Charles Bartholomæ, Esq.,
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Md.,
Hon. Chas P. Daly,	Hon. E. Etheridge, Tenn.,
Hon. Wilson G. Hunt,	Hon. L. D. Evans, Texas,
Thomas F. Meagher, Esq.,	Gen. A. B. Norton, Texas,
H. Ketchum, Jr., Esq.,	Hon. Caleb Cushing, Mass.,
F. A. Seaver, Esq.,	Hon. Benj. F. Thomas, Mass.,
Hon. Richard T. Jacob, Ky.,	Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Mass.,
Hon. Joel Parker, N. J.,	Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, Mass.,
Hon. Rodman Price, N. J.,	Hon. S. S. Cox, Ohio,
Hon. Theo. Cuyler, Penn.,	Wm. D. Murphy, Esq., N. Y.,
Hon. Edgar Cowan, Penn.,	J. P. Faurot, Esq., N. Y.,
Hamilton Pope, Ky.,	and others.

At 10 P. M., a McClellan Flag Raising will take place, accompanied with a grand display of Fireworks, in which will be presented our platform; and closing with the simultaneous discharge of thirty-four congreve rockets. Music by Graffula's Seventh Regiment Band. The Committee of Arrangements will be in session from 4 to 6 P. M. daily at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and Eighth-st. All associations and delegations in New-York or elsewhere desirous of coöperating in this demonstration, are requested to communicate their intentions to Francis J. Tucker, Secretary, Sinclair House, New-York. By order of R. F. STEVENS, Chairman.

Francis J. Tucker, Secretary.